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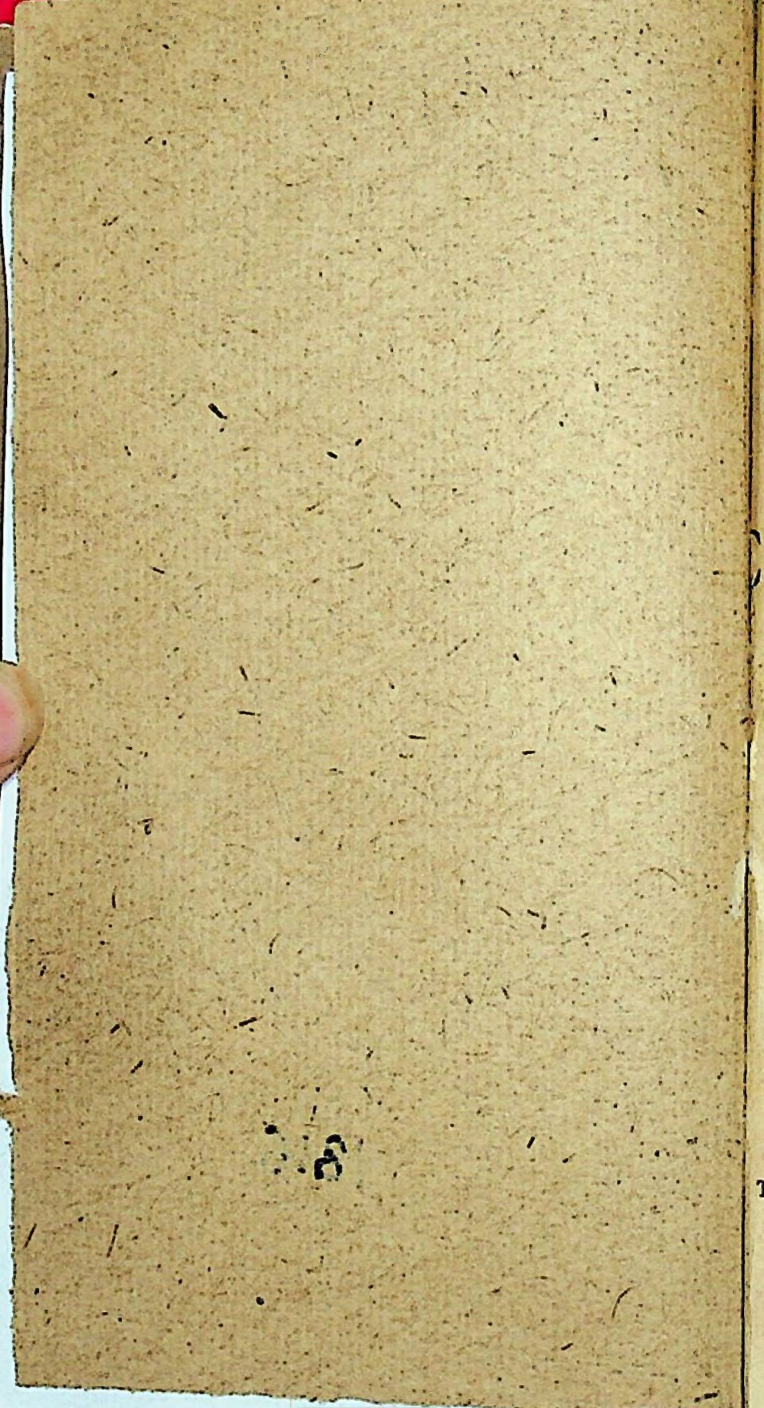
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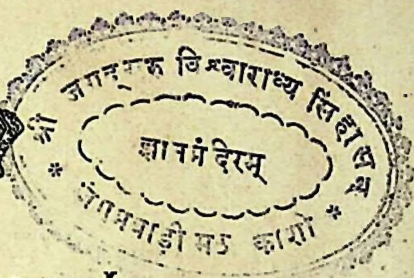
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Royal School Series

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The Royal
CROWN READERS
(Fifth Book)

WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and New York

1909

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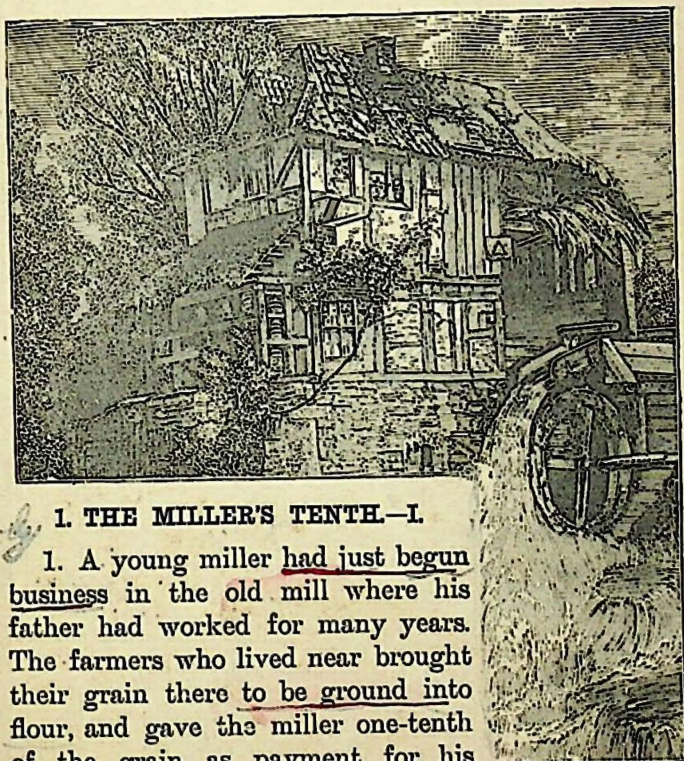
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*To reduce in
how...*



1. THE MILLER'S TENTH.—I.

1. A young miller had just begun business in the old mill where his father had worked for many years. The farmers who lived near brought their grain there to be ground into flour, and gave the miller one-tenth of the grain as payment for his work. He was thus able to make enough to live comfortably, but, like many young men, he was eager to become rich.

2. Among his customers was a rich old farmer, who brought a load of grain to the mill every fort-

night. One day when this farmer had left his load at the mill and gone away, the thought came into the miller's head, "If I take a little more than a tenth, this rich man will never miss it. I know that other people do such things, and why should not I?"

3. He accordingly took a little more than a tenth, and put the extra grain into an empty barrel of his own. His conscience was not at ease, for he knew that he had done wrong; and yet he could not make up his mind to put the grain back again. Then another thought struck him. He saw a bag of grain standing near which belonged to a poor widow, and he said to himself, "I shall take less than my tenth from this poor widow, and that will make it all right. One should be kind to the poor."

4. The next time the farmer's corn came to the mill, the miller again took more than his tenth. The same thing happened again and again, but he did not always remember to give anything away to the poor widow. And while his stock of stolen grain was steadily increasing, his peace of mind was as surely diminishing.

5. He went to church as usual every Sunday, but he was always uneasy, when he heard the words, "Thou shalt not steal." He spent a good deal of his spare time over his weekly newspaper, while the water-wheel went steadily round and the mill-stones kept on grinding. But now he began to avoid looking at any reports of men being punished for dishonesty. When he passed the prison, he found himself looking up at the windows, and wondering what the men in there were doing, and what the crime was for which they had been sent there.

6. At last, the load on his mind became more than he could bear. He dared not go to the farmer and make a full confession, and yet he could not bear to keep the grain which he had taken dishonestly. What should he do with it? Then a plan came into his head which seemed to promise an escape from his misery.

7. The farmer still came to the mill every second week with his grain; which showed that he had not yet suspected anything. The miller made up his mind that he would take less than his tenth out of the next grinding. He would have liked to take none at all, but he feared that the farmer might notice a difference, if the flour he returned was of much more than the usual weight.

8. The miller therefore proposed to go on taking less and less grain out of the farmer's load each time, until the whole of his dishonest gains had been restored. By this means, he hoped to return to the farmer what he owed him, without confessing his dishonesty. So, with a lighter heart, he got down his account-books and reckoned up to the very last pound how much grain he owed the farmer.

bus'iness	ac-cord'ing-ly	in-creas'ing	con-fes'sion	weight
com'fort-a-bly	con'science	di-min'ish-ing	mis'er-y	re-stored'
ea'ger	wid'ow	a-void'	sus-pect'ed	ac-count'
cus-tom-ers	stead'i-ly	dis-hon'est-y	dif-fer-ence	reck-oned

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write out the nouns in the lesson ending in -er, and give their meanings so as to show the force of the termination.
2. Give the meanings of the compound words fortnight, Sunday, newspaper, water-wheel, mill-stone, and of their parts.
3. Write out a few verbs like grind, ground, which change the stem-vowel i into ou in the past.

For NOTES, see page 244.

2. THE MILLER'S TENTH.—II.

1. Now, unhappy as the miller had been during all this time, he would have been far more so, had he known what had been going on at the farm. The farmer's wife was a very careful and clever house-wife, as all farmers' wives should be, and she noticed that on several occasions the quantity of flour which came back from the mill, seemed less than it used to be.

2. At last, she mentioned her suspicions to her husband, but he laughed at them. *serious*

"No, no," he said; "the miller is an honest man. I know him, and I knew his father before him. There is nothing wrong with the flour."

"Well," she replied, "if he is honest, so much the better; but there can be no harm in weighing the grain we send him, and weighing the flour when it comes back."

3. The farmer laughed still, but he made no objection to this being done. When the flour came back from the mill, it was weighed, and to the good woman's great surprise, it came out rather more than it should have been, instead of less. The farmer laughed more than ever, rubbed his hands in glee, and said, "I told you so." But his wife still shook her head, as if not quite convinced, and said, "Wait till next time."

4. The miller, in the meantime, was happy in the belief, that the farmer had noticed nothing unusual in the quantity of flour, so next time, he took out no grain at all, for himself. When the flour was taken home, the weight showed that something must be wrong, and both the farmer and his wife were puzzled to know, what it could be.

with. I shall never fear to trust you after this. And no one need ever know of this business except the good wife, and she is one that can keep a secret."

10. So the grain was made into flour and sent back to the real owner, and the miller began to hold up his head like an honest man once more. He was no longer interested in the prison when he passed it; he could read his newspaper without skipping any part of it, or blushing as he read; and at church on Sundays the eighth commandment seemed no more dreadful than the others.

oc-ca'sions	weigh'ing	be-lief'	dread	scar'let
quan'ti-ty	ob-jec'tion	un-u'su-al	at-tempt'	mis'er-a-ble
men'tioned	sur-prise'	puz'zled	guilt'y	trans-gres'sors
sus-pi'cions	con-vinced'	old-fash'ioned	doubt	com-mand'ment

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Make sentences containing object', ob'ject, objection, objector.
2. Write the latter part of section 5, putting it in the third person—
"His wife said that that was just what she wanted," etc.
3. Make abstract nouns from restore, tempt, transgress, honest, hearty.

For NOTES, see page 244.

3. THE LADDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

1. St. Augustine! well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.
2. All common things—each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end;
Our pleasures and our discontents—
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

3. All thoughts of ill—all evil deeds,
That have their roots in thoughts of ill ;
Whatever hinders or impedes
The action of the nobler will,—
4. All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright field of fair renown
The right of eminent domain !
5. We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees—by more and more—
The cloudy summits of our time.
6. The mighty pyramids of stone
That wedge-like cleave the desert airs.
When nearer seen and better known,
Are but gigantic flights of stairs.
7. The distant mountains that uprear
Their frowning foreheads to the skies,
Are crossed by pathways that appear
As we to higher levels rise.
8. The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight ;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
9. Standing on what too long we bore
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes,
We may discern, unseen before,
A path to higher destinies.
10. Nor deem the irrevocable past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wrecks at last
To something nobler we attain.

tread	re-nown'	pyr'a-mids	lev'els	des'ti-nies
a-scend'	em'i-nent	cleave	at-tained'	ir-rev'o-ca-ble
im-pedes'	do-main'	gi-gan'tic	com-pan'ions	whōl'ly
tram'pled	soar	fore'heads	dis-cern'	wrecks

For NOTES, see page 244.

4. "PAPER, SIR?"

1. I had taken my seat in the most comfortable corner of a railway carriage, when a newsboy appeared at the window, with his usual cry of, "Paper, sir?" I handed him a penny, and got in return a copy of the morning paper which I usually read.

2. It was the time of a General Election, and all over the kingdom men were making speeches day after day about the government of the country. The papers were full of these speeches, and of the news of the elections that had already taken place. They were more than full, indeed; for I saw that the paper which I had bought contained four extra pages that morning.

ade 3. This led me to consider how much I had got for my penny. Two sheets of eight pages each, and eight columns in each page—one hundred and twenty-eight columns! If printed in book form, each column would make about six pages; so I had got for my penny a book of seven hundred pages! The paper was good, too, though much cheaper than the paper we get in books. I suppose I could not have bought so much blank paper at any shop for a halfpenny, perhaps even for a penny. All the printing, then, had only cost me about a halfpenny, perhaps much less.

4. How, then, was it possible for my paper to be sold for a penny? The secret is this: it is not those

who buy the paper, but those who advertise in it, that make it pay. I found six full pages—forty-eight columns—full of advertisements and notices of all sorts; and for printing every one of these notices, the newspaper had charged from sixpence, up to a good many shillings or pounds, according to the space it occupied.

5. I glanced at the summary of the news given in one column of the paper, and in ten minutes, I knew all the most important events that had happened during the previous day, not only in my own country, but all over the world,—in Europe, America, India, China, and even far-off Australia.

6. It seems as if we were in fairyland, and had the power of flying in a moment to any part of the earth by merely wishing to be there. By means of our newspaper, we can take a peep into any of the score of meetings held last night, and hear what was said there; or we may witness a fierce battle in South Africa, or listen to the gossip about great men in the streets and *cafés* of Paris.

7. How many weeks and months of travel by land and sea, our ancestors would have needed to learn as much as we do from our daily paper! By it we can see more of the world in half-an-hour than they could in half a life-time. How does this happen? What has caused the change? Chiefly two things—the printing-press and the telegraph.

8. Here I was reminded that I had taken no account of what must cost a great deal of money—the gathering together of all the news my paper contained. In every large town, both in England and in other countries, there are men who telegraph to London every day, the news of what is going on.

as yours, my friend, must indeed be a life of contentment."

6. "Who could be contented to work as a carpenter?" exclaimed the man. "If you are thinking of going into this business, let me warn you against it. I wish I had been anything else. I cannot see why some people have so much easier a life than others. There are two men for whom I work in the next street; they have made large fortunes since I came to this wretched little shop. And then there is one of the king's officers for whom I do a little work sometimes; he has plenty of money, and servants to wait on him. And as for the king himself, what has he to do but to enjoy himself? Why cannot we poor working-men be as happy as they are?"

7. The king turned away in silence, and left the city. Dressed as a traveller, he stopped at a labourer's cottage at the side of a country road, and was invited by its owner to step in and rest. After he had partaken of the homely food that was offered him, he sat down beside the labourer on a bench near the door.

8. "I am afraid you must be very badly off, my friend," said the king.

"Badly off? not at all," said the labourer, with a smile. "I am always sure of plenty of work here, and I am well paid for it as things go. Then my garden takes up any spare time that I have, and you never saw such crops of potatoes as it gives me. Badly off! Nay, so long as I can work I shall never grumble."

9. "Are you quite contented with your lot, then?" asked the king. "Have you no troubles at all?"

"Oh, as to that, every one has his own troubles, and I have mine. There is the rheumatism in my arm, which keeps me awake all night sometimes, and will not let me work for days together. And then my landlord is not always so kind or even so just as he might be."

10. "Why, is not this cottage your own?"

The labourer laughed. "Oh no; I am not so rich as all that. But what I say is this, that though I have my own share of troubles, yet there is more good in my lot than in that of most people. I am quite satisfied with what I have; and even my troubles will no doubt help to make me more like what I ought to be."

11. The king took leave of his humble friend, and searched no further. "I have found," said he to himself, "a man who is perfectly contented; and I have learned that I need not change places with him, in order to be contented myself. The secret of contentment is this—to accept the evil along with the good; and instead of throwing off burdens, to try to bear them, so that they shall lead to a greater happiness."

de-ter'-mined
dig'-ni-ty
dis-guised'
search
wea'-ri-some

te'-di-ous
en'-vied
suc-ceed'
sphere
de-spised'

am-bi'-tion
con-ver-sa'-tion
in-de-pen'-dence
wretch'-ed
sil'-ence

trav'-el-ler
la'-bour-er
rheu'-ma-tism
sat'-is-fied
hap'-pi-ness

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give the meanings of these words so as to show their relation to one another—contain, con'tents, contented, contentment, discontent.
2. Contrast with the above the words contend, contention, contentious.
3. Give a list of words in -age (like carriage), with meanings.

For NOTES, see page 245



6. THE MALLANGONG.

1. One day an English trader in Australia, who was interested in natural history, was standing on the bank of a pond, when suddenly a strange animal rose to the surface of the water and swam noiselessly about. The creature had soft, thick fur. It had four feet, which appeared somewhat like those of a mole, but were webbed. Stranger still, the small, pointed head ended in a large, flat, duck's bill.

2. The animal sank noiselessly out of sight as the trader gazed at it, and he then realized that he was the first white man who had seen the curious animal, which he had heard of as the mallangong, about which he had been told many strange tales by the natives. He at once made up his mind that he must catch this animal and examine it more closely.

3. For this purpose he had first to find a regular mallangong-hunter, for he knew that the creature was

very wary and difficult to find. An old native was brought to him, who said that he knew how to find the creature, and a hunting party at once started under his direction. The old hunter had a long, tough, slender stick, pointed at one end. Two or three of the party were given pickaxes and shovels; and thus equipped, they set out for the banks of the pond.

4. As he advanced slowly, the old man frequently thrust his rod into the ground and twisted it about—the white men looking on as if they thought this a very dull kind of hunting.

“I have found him!” cried the old man suddenly, as he thrust his rod into the ground once more. “Dig! dig!”

The shovels soon laid bare a little tunnel, which was carefully opened up by the men. It was long and winding; but at last a small round chamber was found, and the guide picked up from it what seemed a ball of fur. “Mallangong!” he said.

5. The trader carried home his prize, and soon it became lively and friendly. It took the food that was offered, and showed no fear of man; it came to its master when called, and would climb on his shoulder when he was seated.

6. It was found to have its nostrils at the end of its bill, and small, shining, bead-like eyes. Its ears were merely holes hidden among its fur. Its hind feet had palms like those of a mole, webs like those of a duck, and spurs behind like those of a game-cock. It had cheek-pouches, like those of a squirrel, for carrying its food in. It would move about the room during the night, while during the day it would lie asleep in the sunshine, or hidden in a heap of shavings.

7. This animal, which is called by scientific people a long name which means "the bird-nosed puzzle," is about twenty inches in length. Its bill is covered with tough skin, which forms a kind of frill or ruffle where it joins the head. Its fur is soft and thick, dark brown above, and paler on the under side of the body.

8. The mallangong is never found far from the water. Its tunnel and round nest are made in the banks of a pond or river. The animal feeds on the small worms and insects which it finds in the mud, and it stores them in its cheek-pouches until it has time to chew them carefully with its hard gums, for it has no teeth.

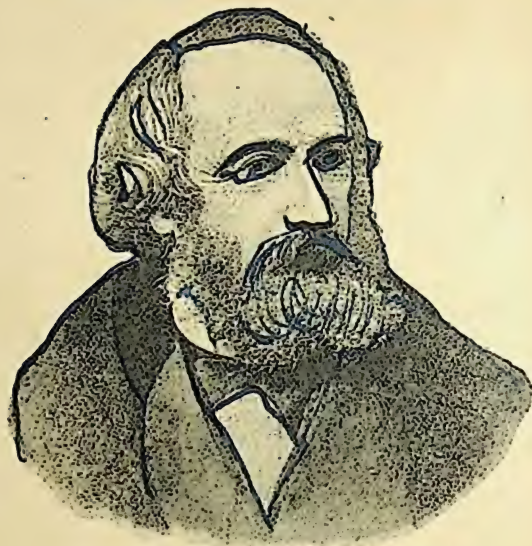
9. The natives declared that this animal laid eggs like a bird. But then it was a mammal; for it fed its young ones with milk; and no mammal had ever been known to lay eggs. It was found, however, that the mother lays two eggs, with strong, tough shells, and from these the young ones are hatched. They are then very small; but they grow rapidly, and soon learn to eat insect food. There are, therefore, a good many reasons for calling this strange creature a "bird-nosed puzzle."

mal'lan-gong	re'al-ized	di-rec'tion	shoul'der	sci-en-tif'ic
sur-face	ex-am'ine	shov'els	nos'trils	ruf'fle
crea-ture	reg'u-lar	e-quipped'	palms	de-clared'
webbed	wa'ry	thrust	squir-rel	mam'mal

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Distinguish the meanings of the words trader, tradesman, trading, and trade.
2. Make sentences containing the words wary, aware, and beware.
3. Rewrite the last five lines of section 2 in the first person—"The trader said to himself, 'I am the first white man,' " etc.

For NOTES, see page 245.



7. THE STORY OF CYRUS FIELD.—I.

1. Cyrus Field was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1819. His father was the pastor of a church there; and in his pleasant home amongst the hills the boy spent a happy childhood. After he left the village school, he was sent to be trained in business under a merchant in New York.

2. He was fortunate in the master under whom he was trained, and he gained a thorough knowledge of business, besides learning the value of industry and faithfulness in all work. His energy was so remarkable, that before he was twenty-one, he went into business for himself, and within twelve years, he made a fortune, and decided to retire from business.

3. He spent the first year of leisure in travel;

but he very soon felt the need of more definite work in his life, and began to look about for some enterprise to which he might devote his energy. At this time he met a gentleman who had been engaged in an attempt to lay a telegraph cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Newfoundland. The attempt had failed; but the eagerness of the unsuccessful engineer interested Mr. Field, and while thinking on the matter, the idea flashed upon him, "Why not carry a cable across the Atlantic?" Thus he was led to enter upon his life-work.

4. He knew that such a plan would seem foolish to many people, and therefore he made many preparations before he spoke of it in public. Two difficulties met him at once. The first was the difficulty of making a cable 2,000 miles in length strong enough and yet not too heavy; the second, the fear that the electric current might not be able to travel so far under water. Experiments were made, and he was certain that these two difficulties could be overcome.

5. The next question was, How deep was the ocean at the place where the cable must lie? Careful soundings were taken, and it was found that at the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland there stretched a great plateau—now called Telegraph Plateau—on which the cable might be laid at a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms; that is, from 9,000 to 12,000 feet.



TELEGRAPH
CABLE.

6. After these experiments had been made, Mr. Field and some of his friends formed a small company to try to carry out the plan. The money required was got from England and America, and each country supplied a vessel. In 1857, half the cable was stowed in the English *Agamemnon*, half in the American *Niagara*, and these ships set forth on their great enterprise.

7. Three hundred miles of the line had been laid, when it broke, and the vessels were forced to return. In the following year, a second attempt was made, on a different plan. Instead of starting from the Irish coast, the vessels sailed half-way over the sea; there they joined the two halves of the cable and separated, each sailing homewards. Only 100 miles were laid when the cable again broke. Several times the trial was repeated without success, and at last there came a great storm, in which the *Agamemnon* was almost lost.

8. After this disappointment, most of those who had provided the money said, that it was useless to try again. But the difficulty of the work had not discouraged Cyrus Field; he roused new hopes in the hearts of the others, and it was decided to make one more attempt.

9. The two vessels again set off, and on the 5th of August 1858 it was flashed across the ocean that the cable was laid. The first greeting that passed along the line was, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Then gradually the current failed, the messages grew fainter, and at last ceased entirely.

10. For some years no more could be done, as America was distracted by civil war. Meantime, the science of electricity made progress; and when

3. As soon as the shore end had been made fast, Mr. Field and the officers went in a body, to a little church, and offered thanks to God for the success granted them. Then without delay, they set off again to find the cable which had been lost the year before.

4. Several times, it was caught and brought up within sight of the watchers; once it was alongside of the vessel, but broke away, before it could be made fast. By unwearied effort it was at last secured, and spliced to the half which had lain for a year in the hold of the *Great Eastern*. This cable was then successfully laid to Heart's Content.

5. Thus not one but two cables were laid across the Atlantic Ocean in one year. But even two cables proved insufficient for the needs of the countries on either side of the Atlantic. There are now four laid from Valentia to Newfoundland, and one from Valentia to Nova Scotia; two from the south of England, to St. Pierre in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to Panama respectively; one from Lisbon to Pernambuco in South America, connected with one to London from Lisbon; and one from Brest to St. Pierre.

6. In writing of his work, Mr. Field says: "In looking back over these eventful years, I wonder how we had courage to carry it through in the face of so many defeats, and of almost universal unbelief. A hundred times I reproached myself for persisting in what seemed beyond the power of man. And again there came a feeling that having begun I could not turn back; at any cost, I must see the work through. At last God gave us the victory. And now, as we see its results, all who had a part in it, must feel rewarded for all their labours, and their sacrifices."

failure

7. "Peal the clanging bell,
 Thunder the brazen gun,
 Over the earth in triumph swell
 The notes of a victory won :
 Not over field, and ditch, and corse ;
 Not by musketry, cannon, and horse ;
 Not by skirmish and battle fell ;
 Not by the whiz of shot and shell ;—
 But men of will and thought,
 Men of muscle and brain,
 Have planned, and toiled, and suffered, and fought,
 And conquered the raging main.
8. "Far from an Eastern shore,
 By the second ark is brought,
 Spanning the dusky darkness o'er,
 A line of glowing thought—
 Dashing through ripples, and torrents, and waves,
 Courting the gloom of mariners' graves,
 Hastily threading the ocean isles,
 And bringing to naught three thousand miles.
 For men of will and thought,
 Men of muscle and brain,
 Have planned, and toiled, and suffered, and fought,
 And conquered the raging main."

con-fi-dence
 per-se-vere'
 añ-chor
 of-fi-cers
 un-wea'ried

se-cured'
 in-suf-fi-cient
 re-spec-tive-ly
 de-feats'
 u-ni-ver-sal

re-proached'
 sac'-ri-fi-ces
 bra'-zen
 tri-umph
 mus'-ket-ry

can'-non
 skir'-mish
 mus'-cie
 tor'-rents
 mar'-i-ners

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences containing the words confide, confident, confidence, confidential.
2. Rewrite in the third person the first eight lines of section 6—
 "Mr. Field says that he wonders," etc.
3. Give a list of adjectives in -en, meaning made of (like brazen).

For NOTES, see page 245.

9. A SEA DREAM.

1. We sailed all night on a sapphire sea,
Under the crystal moon,
Over the waves as they danced in glee,
And sang to the sea-wind's tune ;
Away, when the town was sound asleep
And the land was lulled to rest,
Where the silvery spears of the stars sink deep
Down into the ocean's breast.
2. And far as we sailed, a line of light
Led from the shadowy shore,
In links of phosphorus falling bright
From the blade of the guiding oar.
And on to the silvery smile that played
On the lips of the slumbering sea,
The moonbeams an angel pathway made
Like the spray on the hawthorn tree.
3. Round and round did the wavelets croon
In the deep delight of dream,
And the wind sang songs of the seas that swoon
In the summer sun's sultry beam.
It sang of the morning and rosy dawn,
And the wakening smile of love,
When the curtains of dreamland and night are drawn,
And the sun rises radiant above.
4. All night long we sailed and sailed
Over the slumbering sea,
Till the eastern sky into amethyst paled,
And the gulls screamed loud in their glee.
Such songs and such scenes no poet hath sung,
Nor pictured with passionate pen ;
But when in the heavens God's star-lamps are hung,
We'll hear them and see them again.

GABRIEL SETOUN.

sapph'ire	shad'ow-y	ān'gel	wāk'en-ing	am'e-thyst
crys'tal	phos-pho-rus	swoon	cur-tains	scenes
lulled	guīd'ing	sul'try	ra-di-ant	pas-sion-ate

For NOTES, see page 246.

10. BETWEEN SEA AND SKY.—I.

1. "Pshaw! are those the cliffs? Why, they are not so very high. I have seen uglier-looking rocks than those before."

The speaker stood up in the bow of the little boat, and shaded his eyes with his hand as he gazed at the wall of rock rising four hundred feet above the restless sea. It was thirty years or more ago, and the island of Anglesey had not then become the favourite summer resort that it is now.

2. A few wealthy Englishmen, however, had even then discovered the beauties of the island, and the charm of its healthy, clear atmosphere. But such visitors were still too few in number to have any effect on the simple life of the people, who still gained their living by farming, fishing, or samphire-gathering; sometimes by all three together.

3. Samphire is a plant of the Carrot family, and is much valued as a salad, or for pickling. It is found growing in crevices of the cliffs on many parts of the coast of England. The gathering of this plant is a very dangerous trade, as the samphire-gatherer swings himself down the face of the high cliffs, with but a slender rope to support him, while the cruel sea rolls far below.

4. Harold Fitzmaurice, the son of a rich Englishman, was staying at Beaumaris with his aunt. He

was still a school-boy, though a fine, big, athletic fellow for his age. He had made the acquaintance of an old fisherman and his son; and when he found that they often went to gather samphire, he was very anxious to go with them on one of their expeditions to the cliffs.

5. His wish was quickly granted, for the old man was now too old, to descend the cliffs himself, and on account of the rheumatism in his arms, he was often unable to manage the rope, and had to get some one to help him. The offer of the services of such a strong-looking young fellow as Harold was eagerly accepted by the old man, whose rheumatism was worse that day than usual.

6. The heavy, round-bowed boat, pulled by the fisherman's son, soon reached the foot of the cliffs. They disembarked at a place where there was a steep path leading up the rocky height, and made fast the boat to a projecting piece of rock.

7. "They are not very high," said Harold, looking up at the crags and repeating his former remark. "I thought gathering samphire was considered a terribly dangerous occupation. Why, I would not mind swinging down one of these cliffs myself."

"It is all very well for you to say that, young master," said the young fisherman. "Those who know nothing fear nothing." Harold gave a careless shrug of his shoulders, but made no reply.

8. Carrying the long rope looped over his shoulder, the younger man led the way to the wind-swept summit of the cliff, while his father and the young Englishman followed him up the path. Then fastening the rope about his waist, he swung himself clear

of the edge, and was slowly lowered by the strong arms of Harold and the feeble ones of his father.

pshaw	sal'ad	ex-ped-ĭ-tions	pro-ject'ing
ug'li-er	crev'i-ces	de-scend'	oc-cu-pa'tion
at-mos-pHERE	ath-let'ic	ser-viç-es	shrug
sam'phire	ac-quaint'ance	ac-cept'ed	sum'mit
car-rot	an-xious	dis-em-barked'	waist

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give a list of words which have somewhat the same meaning as cliff.
2. Write a list of the words made from favour, with different terminations, and give their meanings.
3. Rewrite in the third person what was said by Harold in section 7—
"Harold said that the cliffs," etc.

For NOTES, see page 246.

11. BETWEEN SEA AND SKY.—II.

1. At length, the young man reached a crevice, where a bunch of samphire grew. Finding a foothold on the rock, he gathered the plant, untied the rope from about his waist, and fastening the samphire to it, gave the signal to pull up. Then he waited until the rope again descended within his reach. When he had gathered all that was to be found at that spot, he was at last drawn up himself, carrying a great bunch of the plant under his arm.

2. "Perhaps you would like to try it now, young master," he said to Harold with a slight sneer, wiping the blood from a long scratch on his wrist.

"I will try it," Harold replied; and greatly to the other's surprise, he began to tie the rope round his body.

7. His first thought was to leap out, towards the rope, but the risk was too great. If he missed it, or allowed it to slip through his hands, nothing could save him from a terrible death on the rocks below. He had therefore to think of some other way of reaching it.

8. At last he hit on a good plan. Drawing his watch from his pocket, he let it swing from his hand by its strong ribbon. No; the ribbon was not long enough. He then tore up his strong silk handkerchief, and tying the strips together, he fastened to the watch ribbon one end of this silken line.

9. Swinging the watch about his head, he threw it towards the rope. It just touched, and then swung back, striking a sharp blow upon the rock.

"Ah! that's bad for the watch," exclaimed Harold, noticing the dent made in one side of it.

He cast it once more toward the rope, with no better result. Time after time the throw was repeated, till at length the watch and a portion of the ribbon caught against the rope, and were wound tightly around it. Harold drew it carefully toward him. Breathlessly he stretched out his hand, and clutched the precious rope. He was safe!

10. With trembling hands, he fastened it securely about his waist, and seizing the bunch of samphire which he had gathered, gave the signal to be drawn up. A few moments later, he stood upon the summit of the cliff.

"Will you try it again, young master?" asked the young fisherman.

"No, sir! There is not enough money in the Bank of England to tempt me," replied Harold emphatically.

11. He kept his adventure secret from the old man and his son, but he told it afterwards to his father; and even to this day, Captain Harold Fitzmaurice carries a gold watch that bears upon its case several very ugly-looking dents, the cause of which he has frequently to explain.

sig'-nal
wrist
dis-suade'
re-cess'

im-pris'-oned
al-lowed'
ter'-ri-ble
rib'-bon

hand'-ker-chief
re-peat'-ed
por'-tion
breath'-less-ly

clutched
trem'-bling
em-phat'-i-cal-ly
ad-ven'-ture

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Give a list of words formed from descend, with their meanings.
2. Give the meanings of dissuade, persuade, persuasion, and persuasive.
3. Write sentences containing the words terror, terrible, terrify, terrific.

For NOTES, see page 246.

12. THE KANGAROO.

1. A hundred years ago, the kangaroo was unknown in this country, and if any one had given a description of the animal, it would likely have been laughed at, as are the descriptions of the great sea-serpent, which we sometimes read, at the present day. But Australia is the land of animal-puzzles, and to-day, no one thinks it strange, that we should find there a quadruped, that does *not* walk on four legs.

2. The kangaroo is one of the class of animals called marsupial, or pouched. That is to say, the female has in front of her body a kind of pouch in which her little one is kept safe and carried about. The young one is very small at first, and lives on milk



14. BOOTS AND SHOES.

1. While the head is sheltered by the hair, the feet are naturally bare and unprotected. Therefore, in the early ages of the world's history, people seem to have felt the need of coverings for their feet, long before they ever dreamed of hats, helmets, or bonnets.

2. The feet were first protected by sandals or shoes roughly made of the skins of animals. Sandals are merely rudely-shaped soles of wood, leather, bark, plaited grass, or straw, fastened to the feet by straps or thongs. This simple kind of protection is still in common use in Eastern lands. In our climate more protection for the feet is necessary, and the Saxons wore shoes made of leather, sometimes with wooden soles. Sandals were, however, worn by the clergy.

3. Besides sandals, shoes covering the whole foot, which were tied above with latchet, lace, or string, were worn by the more wealthy Romans. Those of the women were white, the men's were black, while red ones were worn only by people of the highest rank. Long boots or buskins, which covered part of the leg, were also worn by hunters.

4. About the year 1100 A.D., a French nobleman, who had badly-shaped feet, ordered his shoemaker to make him long, pointed shoes. Others followed his example, and shoes with long points were worn by the upper classes both of France and of England. In the time of Richard the Second of England, the points were made so long that, in order to walk, gentlemen were forced to fasten them to their knees with gold or silver chains. Often, too, the peaked toes were twisted like corkscrews. At last a law was



Chained toes



Jack-boot

passed forbidding any person below the rank of lord, to wear shoes with peaks beyond a certain length. Not long afterwards, the fashion changed, and shoes



Long toes and broad toes
15th and 16th Centuries.

were worn with toes as absurdly broad as they had before been absurdly long.

5. Boots are merely shoes extended so as to give better protection to the ankle and leg. Two centuries ago, boots were worn much longer than they are now. One of the longest kinds was the jack-boot, commonly worn by horsemen. It reached above the knee, was wide at the top, and had high heels. Round the ankle was a flat leather band with a powerful spur. A neater form of the jack-boot is still worn by the Horse Guards.



Charles II



Cauldron boot,
Time of Louis XV.



An 18th Century
high-heeled shoe

This reached only to the knee, and fitted more closely to the leg. It was known as the Hessian boot. Next

LIBRARY

Jangamawadi Math, Varanasi

a still lighter and shorter boot was adopted, which was worn inside the trousers, and was named after the Duke of Wellington, by whom it was brought into use. It is interesting to notice, that an early form of ankle-boot was named after his friend Blücher. It is only during the present century that ankle-boots have come into common use.

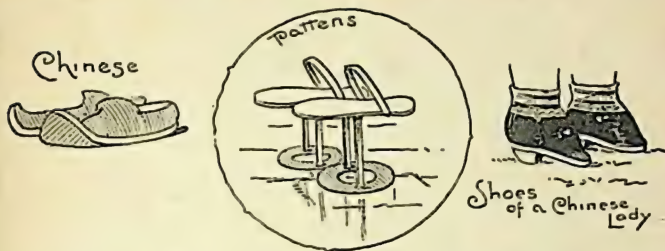
7. A kind of shoe, called a sabot, is in common use among the peasantry of France and Belgium. It is made of wood, and is hollowed out of one piece, like the canoes of our savage ancestors. Wood is also used for the soles of a kind of coarse boots or shoes, called clogs, which are in use in some parts of this country. Pattens are worn in various places to raise the foot above the mud. They consist of a wooden sole, supported on high blocks of wood or rings of iron, and, like sandals,



they are fastened to the foot by straps. At the present time, india-rubber is much used for making over-shoes, for protecting leather boots in snowy or wet weather. Rubber soles are also used for light shoes of various kinds.

8. Boots and shoes are sometimes worn too tight. This injures the health by checking the circulation of the blood, and it also causes much suffering by producing corns and bunions and ingrowing toe-nails. High heels should also be avoided, as they throw the weight of the body too much on the fore part of the foot, thus straining the muscles of the leg, and caus-

ing an awkward and ungraceful walk, such as is common in our towns at the present day.



9. The counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Stafford are the centres of the English boot and shoe trade. In the large shoe factories, almost all the work is done by machinery. The soles and heels are cut out of thick leather by a machine, at the rate of two pairs per second. Other machines fold and stitch the uppers, sew them to the soles, make button holes, sew on buttons, and even brush and polish the boots when finished. By machinery a pair of boots can be completed, from the hide to the finished article, in a little over an hour. In some of the large factories, over ten thousand pairs of boots can be made in a day.

san'dals	cler'gy	cen'tu-ries	ca-noes'	pro-dūc'ing
plait'ed	bus'kins	a-dopt'ed	pat'tens	bun'ions
pro-tec'tion	fash-ion	sab'ot	va-ri-ous	cen'tres
neç'es-sa-ry	añ'kle	peas-ant-ry	cir-cu-la'tion	ma-chin'er-y

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write a short list of words with the prefix pro-, and show its meaning in each case.
2. Make sentences containing the words circle, circular, circulate, circulation, encircle.
3. Give a list of words connected with factories, and their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 247.

Victoria Cross, as you may know, is a small bronze cross bearing the words "For Valour," and is only awarded to one who has shown great courage in battle, saved a comrade's life at the risk of his own, or done some other heroic deed. The wearer of the cross has the



VICTORIA CROSS.

letters "V.C." put after his name. The award of the Victoria Cross is the highest honour that can be paid to any soldier in the British army. It is an honour open to officer and private alike; but it has been bestowed on only one dog, and that dog was Pat.

6. This was how it happened. In a desperate fight before Candahar, Jim M'Pherson was bearing the colours of his regiment, when a bullet struck his right hand and injured it badly. He had barely time to seize the staff of his flag with the wounded hand, and to grasp his sword with the left, when a powerful Afghan rushed upon him, to capture his flag.

7. Fighting left-handed, the Highlander was no match for his active foe. He was pressed backwards, and the Afghan had raised his terrible knife for the fatal blow, when Pat rushed at him, and made his sharp little teeth meet in the bare leg of the enemy. The Afghan missed his blow at the soldier, and turned in

fury, on his smaller assailant. The dog hung on with wonderful pluck, though he received an ugly wound, until his huge foe was laid low by a chance bullet.

8. Jim thought that his little friend was dead. But there was no time for regrets; his own strength was rapidly failing, and he made a last effort to reach his officer's side with the flag. Jim stuck to his colours as Pat had done to his enemy, and, in spite of his wounds, he carried them off safely. The good colonel had seen most of Jim's gallant fight, and said something about "mention in the dispatches" and "V.C.," but Jim heard him not. He was carried off the field unconscious.

9. Next morning he was awakened by the entrance of the doctor, and found a muddy-looking bundle lying by his bed.

"Why, it is Pat," he exclaimed. "Look at him first, doctor, and see if you can do anything for him. I would give up my other hand to save him. But for him, I should be lying out yonder. It was he who saved the flag. I'll tell you all about it when I am a little stronger."

10. Both Pat and his master recovered, and the sergeant was never tired of telling how the plucky little creature had saved his life and saved the flag, at the same time. He always wound up the tale by saying, "If I ever get home again, and hold the V.C. you are all talking about, Pat shall have a share in the honour. For four-and-twenty hours he shall wear it in the streets of Edinburgh, hanging from the ring of his collar here."

And Jim kept his word, according to the witness of many who saw the strange sight.

ram'parts	por'trait	de-sert'er	bronze	des'per-ate
Bast-ion	ex-hib'it-ed	colonel (<i>kur'nel</i>)	Val'our	as-sail'ant
bur-i-al	de-scent'	com-i-cal	he-ro'ic	dis-patch'es
reg'i-ments	pa-rade'	ser'geant	be-stowed'	un-con'scious

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Make words from the root of inscription, using the prefixes de-, sub-, con-, and super-, and give their meanings.
2. Give a list of words formed from courage, with various prefixes and terminations.
3. Rewrite section 6 in the first person, as if spoken by the soldier—"I was bearing the colours," etc.

For NOTES, see page 247.

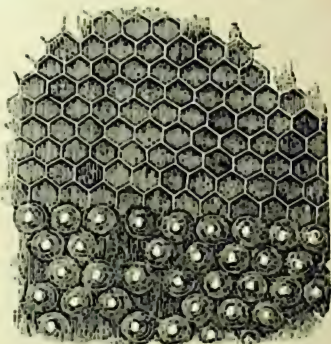
17. STRANGE SAVINGS-BANKS.—I.

1. You all know what a savings-bank is. Many schools have savings-banks, where the boys and girls can take their spare pennies instead of spending them on sweets; and almost every post-office is also a savings-bank, where pennies and shillings can be put away safely until they are needed. You have also been told many times, no doubt, about the use of saving—"laying by something for a rainy day," as we call it; and you know the meaning of the proverb, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

2. Still there are many people who do not see the use of saving something to make provision for "hard times;" and when hard times come, they have to depend on their neighbours for help, or starve. You remember the fable of the ant and the cricket. A cricket called on an ant one cold winter morning to beg for help. When he was asked how he had passed the summer, he confessed that he

had spent his time in singing; so the ant advised him to spend the winter in dancing, and then shut the door in his face. The ant had evidently saved just enough for himself and no more; but one of the good points about our saving is that it enables us to help a poorer neighbour out of our own store.

3. This fable reminds us, however, that there are many strange savings-banks in the world, very different from our school or post-office banks. Certain kinds of ants store up grain for the winter, but the best-known insect savings-bank is the honey-comb. The bee is so much in earnest over his saving that we might call him a miser; but then he might retort by calling us robbers, so that we had better not call him names.

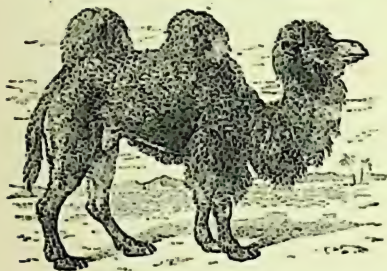


HONEY-COMB.

4. It is a great matter that a savings-bank should be perfectly safe, but the bee often suffers from his bank being plundered. The squirrel finds his store of nuts much safer, no doubt, because we do not think them worth stealing. But there are some animals whose savings are still less likely to be taken away from them. The camel is an example of this class. Everybody has read about his power of carrying several days' supply of water in his stomach when travelling over the sandy deserts; but he has his best savings-bank in his hump—we should per-

haps say *humps*, for the camel has two of them, and the animal with the single hump is more properly called the dromedary.

5. This hump is formed almost entirely of fat. When the animal has plenty to eat and drink, the hump becomes large and full. But after a long journey and scanty fare, the hump is much smaller, and the skin is loose and flabby, as you often see it in the poor, ill-fed animals in our



CAMEL.

travelling menageries. The fat of the hump is a store of nourishment which the camel's body provides for itself when it has the opportunity, to be gradually used up in times of want.

6. Animals often store up strength and nourishment in the form of fat at certain seasons. Some animals, such as the bear, which spend the winter in sleep, become very fat in the autumn.



DROMEDARY.

Their bodies are thus provided with a sufficient store of nourishment and warmth for the winter. When the animal wakes up in spring, it is lean and starved-

looking. It has used up all its savings, and may be regarded as "hard up," if not bankrupt.

7. People sometimes put money in the savings-bank not for themselves, but for the benefit of their children; and we find also that many animals and even plants are in the habit of saving for their young ones. Next time you are enjoying a fresh egg for breakfast, be sure you remember that the golden yolk which you like so well is really a store of nourishment, placed there for the use of the chick which would have grown inside the egg.

prov'er-b	ev'i-dent-ly	prop'er-ly	nour-ish-ment	suf-fi'cient
pro-vi'sion	en-a'bles	drom'e-da-ry	op-por-tu'ni-ty	bank-rupt
fa'ble	mi'ser	jour'ney	grad'u-al-ly	ben'e-fit
con-fessed'	cam'el	me-nag'er-ies	au'tumn	yolk

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write a list of words formed from **save**, with various terminations.
2. Give the meaning of each part separately in the words **pro-vision**, **re-vision**, **vis-ion**, and **vis-ible**.
3. Write sentences containing the words **fare** (in various meanings), **farewell**, and **wayfarer**.

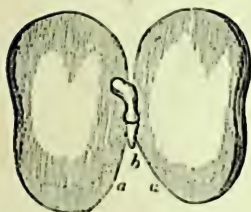
For NOTES, see page 248.

18. STRANGE SAVINGS-BANKS.—II.

1. So much for the savings-banks that we find among animals; let us now look at some vegetable savings-banks. We find it pleasant to break into some of the animals' banks and enjoy their hoards, but our very life depends on our making use of the stores of food which plants lay up.

2. Plants have many different kinds of seeds, but

these all consist of two parts—the young plant itself, and a store of starch and fat for it to feed on, until its roots and leaves are strong enough to draw their nourishment from the earth and the air. The grain-plants from which we derive our “staff of life” are merely grasses whose seeds contain a large store of such food. In a large seed, such as a bean, you can see these different parts most



BEAN.

a, Seed-leaves; b, Young plant.

easily. Take a bean out of a pod, and peel off its shining coat. You find that it then divides easily into two parts, which are slightly joined at one edge.

3. Just at the point where the two halves are joined, you can see a little raised part which belongs to neither half, but is joined to both. This is the young plant itself, and those two flat, green, fleshy parts are really two of its leaves. They are called seed-leaves, and are packed full of food for the young plant. When it begins to grow, it absorbs this nourishment from its savings-bank, and the two seed-leaves gradually shrivel up and decay.

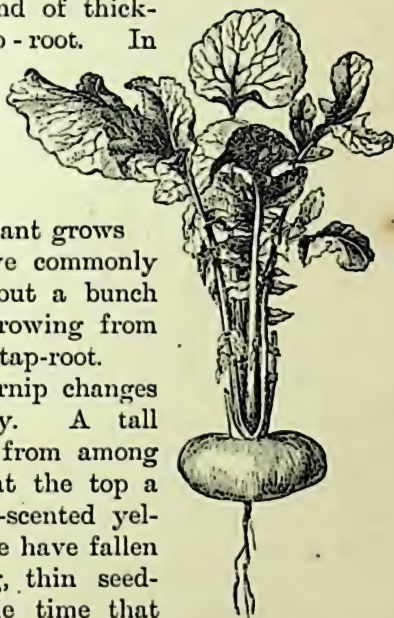
4. The seeds of our fruit-trees are still more ingenious savings-banks. When the plum-tree or the cherry-tree puts away its savings, it keeps two separate accounts: one part of the store is to be paid to the young plant in the way we have just described, and the other is meant for a bribe or reward to any bird that will carry away the seed to some place where it can have room to grow. The soft part which you eat is the bird's share; crack the stone,

and you will find the young plant and its share of the savings-bank inside.

5. We have next to speak of plants that store up their savings in their roots, such as the turnip, carrot, parsnip, and beet. The part of the turnip which is eaten is a kind of thickened root called a tap-root. In order to discover its use to the plant, you must leave the turnip in the ground for two years. During its first year, the plant grows into the form which we commonly see; it has no stem, but a bunch of large green leaves growing from the top of a very thick tap-root.

6. Next year the turnip changes its appearance entirely. A tall green stem springs up from among the leaves, and bears at the top a large number of sweet-scented yellow flowers. After these have fallen off, a number of long, thin seed-vessels appear. By the time that this has happened, the savings-bank in the tap-root has given up all its nourishment to feed the flowering stem, and has become a dry empty shell.

7. If you were asked to name other plants whose roots serve as food, you might mention the onion. This would be a mistake, however. The roots of the onion are small and thread-like, and the bulb



TURNIP.
(First year.)

that we use is not a root but something quite different. If you take a young bulb of the onion or any similar plant and split it up the middle, you will see that the bulb is merely the lower part of the leaves, which have begun to turn thick and fleshy. This bulb is a new kind of savings-bank; the thick leaves act like the tap-root of the turnip, and store up food for the flower-stem.



ONIONS.



BULB OF TULIP.

8. Many of you have no doubt grown tulips or hyacinths from bulbs, and have noticed how the flowers draw their nourishment from this kind of savings-bank. In countries such as Cape Colony, where there is a long dry season, a large number of wild flowers grow from bulbs. These bulbs are stores of food and moisture, kept safe for the future plant during the time of drought.

9. We have already seen how plants store up food in their seeds, roots, and leaves. The stems of plants are less commonly used as savings-banks, but there is one well-known and most useful plant whose store is laid up in its stem. That plant is the potato. But, you may say, we do not eat the stem of the potato plant, and we should not find much

11. And roses lend that cabin wall
 A happy summer glow ;
 And the door stands open free to all,
 For it recks not of a foe.
12. And the village bells are on the breeze
 That stirs thy leaf, dark tree.
 How can I mourn, 'midst things like these,
 For the gloomy past with thee?

sol'emn	gal'lant	borne	yore	mirth'ful
boughs	plume	pan'o-ply	mourn'ful	laugh'ter
glades	knight	ar-ray'	em-bow'ered	cab'in

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give a list of adjectives formed from nouns by adding *-ly* (like *kingly*), and give their meanings.
2. Write out a list of words with the prefix *em-* (like *embowered*), and give their meanings.
3. Write out similar words where *en-* is used for *em-*.

For NOTES, see page 248.

20. A SWIM FOR LIFE.

1. "The hunt is over, youngster. The deer must have taken to the hills. There is no use in watching longer."

This speech was welcome enough to Joe Benton, for he had stood on a rocky point on the shore of the lake, watching for the deer since daylight, and it was now nearly noon. Joe put his rifle into the skiff, and rowed toward the small island where the party of deer-hunters was encamped. The other hunters decided to spend the rest of the day in duck-shooting

farther up the lake ; but Joe was tired, and he offered to keep house while the others were away.

2. The early twilight was coming on, and Joe must have been dozing a little, when he was startled by hearing the baying of hounds. He ran down to the beach where his skiff was moored, and listened.

As he looked out on the lake, he saw there a sight to gladden a hunter's eyes. Not a hundred yards away a huge buck was swimming along near the bank ; but he had already seen the boy, and instead of striking out into the lake, he was skirting the shore, so as to avoid the island.

3. There was no time to be lost. Without going back to get his rifle, Joe jumped into his boat, and rowed so as to head off the deer from the land and drive him into the lake. The buck tossed his antlers, and now started boldly toward the opposite shore of the lake. Joe could easily keep alongside ; but how was he to kill his game ? He wished for his Winchester rifle, which was standing in a corner of the hut with its chambers full of cartridges !

4. There was a way of killing a swimming deer which he had heard of, but had never tried. This was to drown it, by catching its hind legs and forcing its head below the surface.

Rowing close up to the deer, he dropped his oars, and, as the animal gave a great plunge, he caught one of its hind legs with his right hand ; but he could not reach the other leg.

5. The animal turned furiously on its pursuer, and threw both front feet and half its body upon the gunwale. The little boat capsized, and Joe fell into the water.

water, and it was evident that it could swim but little further with the boy's weight to support.

11. A feeling of pity made Joe let go the deer, and the two swam slowly along, side by side. The boy's strength was almost gone, and the water was gurgling in his ears, when he heard a shout behind him, and he was caught by a strong arm and drawn into a boat.

As Joe lay against the side of the boat, a man on the seat next him raised his rifle, but the boy struck up the barrel.

"The deer belongs to me if to anybody," he said, "and I want to let him go."

12. Joe's friends, the party of duck-hunters, looked at him with surprise; but no one offered to molest the buck, which climbed ashore and disappeared in the woods.

That evening, when Joe told his story, the general opinion was that he had done right.

"When Joe is telling of this day's work," said one old hunter, "to point to a pair of antlers would not be so good an ending to his story, as to say that he saved the life of the deer that towed him ashore."

ri'fle	twi'light	car'tridg-es	cap-sized'	ex-haust'ed
skiff	star'tled	fu'ri-ous-ly	añ'gri-ly	com-pel'
en-camped'	ant'lers	pur-su'er	en-deav'ours	gur'gling
de-cid'ed	op'po-site	gun'-wale	ten-aç'i-ty	mo-lest'

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Make sentences containing the words **oppose**, **opposite**, **opposition**, and **opponent**.
2. Write a list of words with the root **-pose-** combined with the prefixes **pro-**, **ex-**, and **dis-**, and various terminations.
3. How are the prefixes **con-**, **in-**, and **sub-** changed before **-pose**? Give examples in sentences.

For NOTES, see page 248.



Ladies' Head-

dresses, 15th Century

21. COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD.

1. To protect their heads from the heat of the sun, from cold, and from rain, people at the present day wear hats, bonnets, and caps; but among our savage ancestors, as among many savage tribes at the present day, the only head-covering in use was their own thick, matted hair. Among savage nations the need for clothing is generally little felt, and the clothes that are worn are often used more for ornament than for protection from the weather.



a Saxon Cap



Feather bonnet.



Time of Henry VII

2. A thousand years ago, in the days of our Saxon forefathers, the usual covering for the head was a cap, which was made either of cloth or of the skins of animals. Among the richer classes the cap was

decorated with jewels or with ornaments of gold. Rounded or cone-shaped hats with brims were also worn, but it was not until long afterwards that they came into common use for every-day wear.

3. In the thirteenth century, a common form of head-dress was the hood. It was made of cloth, and it covered not only the head but the neck and shoulders as well, leaving only the face exposed. About the fifteenth century, the hood went out of fashion, and people once more returned to flat caps, hats, and bonnets for their head-dress. The bonnet was often richly ornamented with jewels and feathers. You may have heard of an old Scottish coin called a "bonnet-piece." It was made of Scottish gold. On it the king, James the Fifth, is shown wearing a bonnet instead of a crown. In England, hats were commonly worn in the time of Elizabeth, and they have continued to be used in various forms down to the present day.

4. The chief materials used in making hats are felt, silk, and straw. It is said that the way to make felt was discovered by acci-



A "flat cap"
time of Henry VIII.



Bonnet of Henry VIII.



An Elizabethan
Hat.



Cavalier.



Puritan.



Cocked Hat

dent. A man was going to a distant town; and having tender feet, he put carded wool into his shoes. When he came to the end of his journey, he was greatly surprised to find that the wool had been pressed and beaten into a kind of cloth.

5. How could this be? If a hair of wool be examined under a microscope, it is seen to be covered with scales, which all point towards the tip. When two hairs are placed together, with their tips in opposite directions, the scales of the one fit into those of the other, so that the two cling closely together. A sheet of felt, or a hard round ball, can be made of wool or hair in this way, by merely pressing or beating it.



WOOL
(Magnified).

6. The cloth which the man was so much astonished to see had been made by his feet pressing the fibres of the wool closely together. The new substance was called felt, and soon machines were invented that made much better felt, than a man's feet could ever have done. The fur of the hare, rabbit, and other animals was used for making felt.

7. For a long time the fur of the beaver was greatly prized for making hats, shaped somewhat like the "top-hats" worn nowadays, and consequently the beavers were killed in great numbers. Beaver-skins thus became so scarce and dear that hatters began to seek for other materials; and about the year 1810 hats were first made of silk. It was not, however, until the first years of the reign of Queen Victoria that silk hats or top-hats became fashionable. At first they were manufactured chiefly in France.

were hurled down the hill-side upon them by the peasants ; and when they had thus been thrown into confusion, they were attacked and routed by the mountaineers. The duke himself narrowly escaped capture.]

3. The wine-month shone in its golden prime,
And the red grapes clustering hung,
But a deeper sound, through the Switzer's clime,
Than the vintage music rung—
A sound through vaulted cave,
A sound through echoing glen,
Like the hollow swell of a rushing wave ;—
'Twas the tread of steel-girt men.
4. And a trumpet, pealing wild and far,
'Midst the ancient rocks was blown,
Till the Alps replied to that voice of war
With a thousand of their own.
And through the forest glooms
Flashed helmets to the day,
And the winds were tossing knightly plumes
Like the larch boughs in their play.
5. In Hasli's wilds there was gleaming steel,
As the host of the Austrian passed ;
And the Schreckhorn's rocks, with a savage peal,
Made mirth of his clarion's blast.
Up 'midst the Rigi's snows.
The stormy march was heard,
With the charger's tramp, whence fire-sparks rose,
And the leader's gathering word.
6. But a band, the noblest band of all,
Through rude Morgarten strait,
With blazoned streamers and lances tall
Moved onwards in princely state.
They came with heavy chains,
For the race despised so long ;

But amidst his Alp domains
The herdsman's arm is strong.

7. The sun was reddening the clouds of morn
When they entered the rock defile,
And shrill as a joyous hunter's horn
Their bugles rung the while.
But on the misty height
Where the mountain people stood,
There was stillness as of night,
When storms at distance brood.
8. There was stillness as of deep dead night,
And a pause, but not of fear,
While the Switzers gazed on the gathering might
Of the hostile shield and spear.
On wound those columns bright
Between the lake and wood ;
But they looked not to the misty height
Where the mountain people stood.
9. The pass was filled with their serried power,
All helmed and mail-arrayed,
And their steps had sounds like a thunder-shower
In the rustling forest shade.
There were prince and crested knight,
Hemmed in by cliff and flood,
When a shout arose from the misty height
Where the mountain people stood.
10. And the mighty rocks came bounding down
Their startled foes among,
With a joyous whirl from the summit thrown—
Oh, the herdsman's arm is strong !
They came, like *lauwine* hurled
From Alp to Alp in play,
When the echoes shout through the snowy world,
And the pines are borne away.

11. The fir-woods crashed on the mountain-side,
And the Switzers rushed from high,
With a sudden charge on the flower and pride
Of the Austrian chivalry :
Like hunters of the deer,
They stormed the narrow dell,
And first in the shock, with Uri's spear,
Was the arm of William Tell.
12. There was tumult in the crowded strait,
And a cry of wild dismay,
And many a warrior met his fate
From a peasant's hand that day !
And the empire's banner then,
From its place of waving free,
Went down before the shepherd-men,
The men of the Forest-sea.
13. With their pikes and massy clubs they brake
The cuirass and the shield,
And the war-horse dashed to the reddening lake
From the reapers of the field !
The field—but not of sheaves ;
Proud crests and pennons lay
Strewn o'er it thick as the birch-wood leaves
In the autumn tempest's sway.
14. Oh, the sun in heaven fierce havoc viewed
When the Austrian turned to fly ;
And the brave in the trampling multitude
Had a fearful death to die !
And the leader of the war
At eve unhelmed was seen
With a hurrying step on the wilds afar,
And a pale and troubled mien.
15. But the sons of the land which the freeman tills
Went back from the battle toil

To their cabin homes 'midst the deep green hills,
All burdened with royal spoil.

There were songs and festal fires
On the soaring Alps that night,
When children sprang to greet their sires
From the wild Morgarten fight.

MRS. HEMANS.

tram'ple	moun-tain-eers'	blāz'-oned	lau-wi'-ne	pen'-nons
ap-proach'	vint'-age	bu'-gles	chiv'-al-ry	mul'-ti-tude
con-fu'-sion	vault'-ed	shield	war'-ri-or	un-helmed'
rout'-ed	clar'-i-on	ser'-ried	cui-rass'	fes'-tal

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write a list of words with a meaning similar to that of banner.
2. Write in prose the substance of verses 7 to 12.
3. Make sentences containing the words **flow**, **flood**, **flooded**, **fluid**, and **fluent**.

For NOTES, see page 249.

23. A SWISS VILLAGE.

1. The life of the peasants in the higher and more remote regions of the Alps has remained unchanged for centuries. Far away from cities and railways, the mountain peasant lives as his ancestors did, and likely in the very house where his great-grandfather was born.

2. The house is probably a large unpainted two-storied building made of square pine logs, with the ends projecting at the corners, and sometimes carved into pretty shapes. It has little windows, generally filled with flowers. The roof is made of large boards, and is kept in its place by the help of poles and stones.

3. The village of Obstdalden consists of a hundred

such houses, standing on the high terrace of a mountain slope above the Wallen See, one of the most delightful little lakes in Switzerland. The lake is seventeen miles long, and two or three miles wide. It is clear as crystal, five hundred feet deep, and closed in by a nearly perpendicular wall of rocks two thousand feet high. At a little distance are ridges and peaks nine thousand feet above sea-level, with white glaciers and beautiful waterfalls.

4. The first and most pleasant recollection that one has of the village, after the wonderful scenery, is the perfect simplicity of the people, and the familiar greeting of the stranger that comes from every lip. Every one seems to know him, every one speaks to him as a friend.

5. It seems absurd to call the hundred houses scattered on the green slope a town. The grass grows everywhere, quite up to the door-steps. There is no street in the place, except the white, well-paved post-road that goes by, not through, the village. Little, stony goat-paths lead up to and around the houses, and there is hardly a fence to be seen in the place.

6. But it is a town. There is the little stone church, with the white steeple and the big-faced clock outside, and the stone floors and the plain wooden benches within. There, on the south end of the church, is painted in great letters and figures the big sun-dial, used long before the village had a clock. Behind the little stone church is the village churchyard. Near by, in the old, old school-house, there are the happy children and their teacher, who is also the village pastor.

7. The big brown houses are scattered over the sloping meadow, each of them large enough for two or three families. Every house is as clean as any one could wish. They are comfortable enough, though very simply furnished. Rude benches take the place of chairs; there are no carpets on the floor, few pictures on the wall, and little of the luxury that is common in the homes of most farmers in our country.

8. In almost every peasant's house stands an old-fashioned loom. It occupies the best corner of the best room. It is of more importance than anything else in the house, for by it is earned a great part of the income of the family. Silk cloth is woven for the great exporters at Zürich, and the women are glad to earn one or two shillings a day, by weaving from dawn till evening twilight.

9. While the women are weaving, the men cut grass and wood, cultivate a few potatoes, look after their little dairies, and prepare for the winter. Those of the women who are not engaged at the loom help the men out of doors. Cheese of goats' milk is made here in abundance.

10. It is an interesting sight to see the village goat-herd, usually a young man, start off every morning, driving all the goats of the village to the grass on the higher mountain slopes. His is a strange life: all the long summer day he is alone with his goats among the mountains. Evening twilight sees him at the head of his flock, winding his way down to the village. A great wreath of pink Alpine roses is twined about his hat; perhaps another rose-wreath is slung over his shoulders. Sometimes he sings one of

asked her for food, and she led him into the little kitchen.

6. "Get me some food as quickly as possible," said Carl, seating himself wearily, "for I must be off to the settlement; I have news to tell." And then he told how the old French settlers had been driven from Grand Pré by the English soldiers. "The buildings and barns were burned to the ground," he said. "Not one is standing; but the cattle and horses and sheep are still feeding there by thousands. That is why I have come here. If I can raise a party of men, we can bring back hundreds of the cattle. Unless we make haste, the English will have them; but there is time yet. Only last night I left them feeding in the meadows."

7. "Only last night," repeated Ulrica. "How did you get here?" The man glanced down at his roughly-shod feet. "They brought me," he said. "But the mountains? They say there are mountains between us and the French country." "Mountains have been climbed," said the man. "And the rivers, and the thick forest?" said the girl. "All rivers do not cross the track, and paths have been marked through the deepest forests. With this axe I cut plenty of marks on the trees."

8. When Carl had gone, Ulrica went out for a piece of rope. Returning to the kitchen, she coiled it up closely and tied it in a handkerchief, along with a loaf of barley bread. With this bundle in her hand, she stepped out into the moonlight, and plunged into the dark woods. She was bound for the meadows of Grand Pré, to bring back a cow to sell for Conrad's passage-money.

com-mo'tion	be-trothed'	site	rec'og-nized
proc-la-ma'tion	pass'age	dis-cour'ag-ing	dis-ap-peared'
vil-la-gers	mar'ried	col'o-nists	coiled
or'phan	ap-plied'	med-i-ta'tion	mead'ows

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Explain the meaning of the prefixes in the words commotion, proclamation, discouraging, unable, and repeated.
2. Trace the connections in meaning among the words betrothed, troth, truth, trow, true, trust.
3. Write sentences containing the words colony, colonize, colonist, colonial.

For NOTES, see page 250.

25. ULRICA : A TALE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—II.

1. Her way at first lay through a forest of tall pines, where walking was easy. In the bright moonlight she could easily see the white marks that had been cut on the trees.

It was in the deep woods, not ten miles from her home, that Ulrica's courage first failed her. The soft plumage of an owl in its noiseless flight brushed against her face. She started, and uttered a loud cry. The cry echoed and re-echoed through the forest, till the girl was filled with terror, and sank to her knees on the ground.

And then came another horror. In her sudden fright she had lost sight of the markings on the trees!

2. It did not occur to her that with the daylight she could easily find these marks again. She forgot everything but that she was alone in the great woods, and lost. Closing her eyes in terror, she leaned back against a great tree. Her face touched something rough on the smooth bark. She put up her hand to

John he and Ulrica were married. Her small cabin was soon changed for the best house in the town, planned and built by Conrad himself.

7. To this day farmers in that neighbourhood trace the pedigree of their best cows to Ulrica's French prize. The cow-bells there are still made after the pattern of the one that tinkled so mysteriously in the forest a hundred years ago. And some of the richest families in the province are not ashamed to trace their ancestry back to that peasant girl.

*Adapted from "Stories from the Land of Evangeline,"
by Mrs. GRACE ROGERS.*

plûm'age	oc-cur'	cell-ar	pas-tures	ped'i-gree
ech'oed	ven'ture	wrapped	im-prôved'	pat'tern
ter-ror	cab'ba-ges	res-ol-ute	planned	a-shamed'
hor-ror	en-clôs'ure	tiin'kling	neigh'bour-hood	an'ces-try

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give the meanings of **dense**, **density**, **condense**, and **condensation**, so as to show their connection.
2. Show the connection in meaning between the words **horror**, **horrid**, **horrible**, **horrify**, **abhor**, and **abhorrence**.
3. Give various forms under which the prefix **ob-** is found in compound words (such as **oc-cur**).

For NOTES, see page 250.

26. GRAND PRÉ.

1. This is the forest primeval ; but where are the hearts that
beneath it

Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the woodland the
voice of the huntsman ?

Where is the thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian
farmers,—

Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the
woodlands,

Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of
heaven ?

2. Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers for ever
 departed,
 Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of
 October
 Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far
 o'er the ocean.
 Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of
 Grand Pré.

* * * * *

3. In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
 Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré
 Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to
 the eastward,
 Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without
 number.
 Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labour
 incessant,
 Shut out the turbulent tides ; but at stated seasons the
 flood-gates
 Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the
 meadows.
4. West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards,
 and corn-fields,
 Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain ; and away to
 the northward
 Blomidon rose, and the forests old, and aloft on the moun-
 tains
 Sea-fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty
 Atlantic
 Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station
 descended.
5. There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Acadian village.
 Strongly built were the houses, with frames of oak and of
 chestnut.

Such as the peasants of Normandy built in the reign of
the Henries.

Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows; and gables
projecting

Over the basement below protected and shaded the door-
way.

6. There in the tranquil evenings of summer, when brightly
the sunset

Lighted the village street, and gilded the vanes on the
chimneys,

Matrons and maidens sat in snow-white caps, and in kirtles
Scarlet and blue and green, with distaffs spinning the
golden

Flax for the gossiping looms, whose noisy shuttles within
doors

Mingled their sound with the whirr of the wheels and the
songs of the maidens.

7 Solemnly down the street came the parish priest, and the
children

Paused in their play to kiss the hand he extended to bless
them.

Reverend walked he among them; and up rose matrons
and maidens,

Hailing his slow approach with words of affectionate
welcome.

8. Then came the labourers home from the field, and serenely
the sun sank

Down to his rest, and twilight prevailed. 'Anon from the
belfry

Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of the
village

Columns of pale-blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace and
contentment.

9. Thus dwelt together 'in love these simple Acadian farmers,—

Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were they free from

Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics.

Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows,

But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of the owners ;

here the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance.

* * * * *

ll stands the forest primeval ; but under the shade of its branches

ells another race, with other customs and language.

Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic

Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile

Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom.

LONGFELLOW : *Evangeline*.

pri-me'val	in-ces'sant	tran'quil	shut'tles	pre-vailed'
im-age	tur-bu-lent	kir'tles	rev'er-end	bel'fry
tra-di'tion	ga'bles	dis'taffs	af-fec'tion-ate	in'cense
se-clūd'ed	base'ment	gos'sip-ing	se-rene'ly	ty'rant

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Break up into their several parts, giving their meanings, the words incessant, welcomed, unfenced, chestnut.
2. Give fully the meaning of these compound words, as derived from that of their parts :—woodland, huntsman, eastward, flood-gates, sea-fogs, door-way, snow-white, twilight.
3. Write the substance of section 10 in simple language.

For NOTES, see page 250.

Acc. No. ~~30~~ 1816

"Ay, if they knew," echoed the old man sadly.

"I have here," said the Indian, "a good canoe, and my boy is brave and strong. He will paddle the canoe across; but he does not know the course nor the bad eddies in the tide on the other shore. Will the old hunter go as guide, and keep the canoe from the bad tides?"

7. The old man's hands dropped on his knees, his head fell forward on his breast, and there was silence in the hut. At last his old wife said, "Pierre, you will go; your strength may come back." The old man raised his head, and seeming for the first time to recognize her, he said firmly, "Ay, old wife, it has come back;" then rising to his feet he said to the Indian, "I will go." And without further words Pierre placed on his head a small cap of otter skin and stepped outside the hut.

8. At the shore they brought him the last food that was in the camp, but he would not take it.

"You must eat to give you strength," they said.

"I have strength," he replied, "and I have not eaten for two days."

Turning to the young Indian he said, "Push off, and get into the bow." Then he bent down and kissed his wife's pale face, and seated himself in the stern of the canoe without a word. Under the powerful strokes of the paddles the canoe darted forward like an arrow.

9. Friends, both French and Indian, crowded round the old hunter when he reached the other shore, and great was their surprise to learn about the starving party across the bay. The strongest canoe and a large fishing-boat were at once made ready to go to

their assistance. Pierre was urged to remain among his friends and rest, but he insisted on returning to rescue his own people. He seated himself in the bow of the boat, and by his side sat the brave young Indian, his companion.

10. The fugitives were on the watch for his return, foremost among them the old hunter's wife. Long before the others she caught sight of his broad shoulders in the bow of the boat, and she wondered why he did not turn his head to look towards the shore, where they were all waiting for him. The brave young Indian who sat in the bow beside him knew the reason why; he saw the dew gather on the cold pale face, and the dim eyes lose their lustre. He knew that the brave old hunter had found earth's final shore, and was at rest at last.

11. A day and a night the rescuers rested, while the starving French settlers were supplied with much-needed food. The next day was fair, and the people were safely carried to the other side of the bay. The spot where they landed is still called Refugee Cove.

*Adapted from "Stories from the Land of Evangeline,"
by MRS. GRACE ROGERS.*

fu-gi-tives	pos-ses-sions	mus-sels	ex-pla-na-tion	fore-most
prov-ince	star-va-tion	sol-i-ta-ry	gleam	lus-tre
ac-cept'	hav-oc	glis-tened	ed-dies	res-cu-ers
pa-tri-ot-ism	en-camped'	strick-en	as-sist-ance	Ref-u-gee'

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Make sentences containing the words fugitive, refuge, and refugee.
2. Give the meanings of liberty, liberate, liberal, and deliver, so as to show their connection.
3. Show in the same way the connection between solitary, sole, solitude, sullen, and desolate.

For NOTES, see page 250.

29. THE VENETIAN GONDOLA.

1. The gondola is the carriage of Venice, and a most delightful one it is. The gondolier is out of sight of the passengers, like the driver of a hansom cab, and nothing obstructs the view except the graceful steel prow, waving slightly to and fro.

2. The gondola is a flat-bottomed boat, finely shaped and beautifully ornamented. It rests lightly upon the water, and is propelled and guided as easily as a canoe. It draws so little water that it can pass through the shallowest canals at low tide.

3. The gondola, however, belongs to the luxury of Venice. It is for pleasure and convenience, not for business. Even when strangers are brought in it from the railway stations and the foreign steamers, the heavy luggage is left to be taken by the "barca," a more common, flat-bottomed boat used for merchandise.

4. Those who have never visited Venice have a vague idea that to get from one end of the city to another one is always forced to go by boat. That is not so. Unless one wishes to visit the neighbouring islands, he can reach any part on foot, although he may have to pass through many narrow streets and climb up and down the numerous steps of many bridges.

5. Few of the inhabitants of Venice ever go about in boats. Only people of the better class possess gondolas. Those of the middle class seldom hire them, and would as soon think of taking one to go a short distance as a poor man in one of our cities would think of taking a cab. When a native must take a

conveyance, there are the omnibus boats and the steamboats, which supply the place of our tramway cars.

6. Here in Venice, where all heavy goods are carried by boats, there are large barges instead of trucks, and numerous small ones instead of wheelbarrows for the butcher, baker, and other tradespeople. These small boats are of all shapes and sizes, but the usual form is a large, light, graceful skiff called a "sandolo," which is easily propelled by one oar.

7. I use the word "propelled," as I do not know whether I should say rowed, sculled, or paddled; for the gondola and the sandolo are alike propelled by a single oarsman with a single oar. He does not paddle, for he uses a rowlock; and he does not scull, for the oar is not placed over the stern, but at one side.

8. The gondolier stands in the stern on a little raised platform, and plies his oar on the right side. He uses a high rowlock not unlike a fork. He faces the prow, gives a long, strong push, and throws the force of his whole body into the stroke. Then he drags the oar slightly in the water before the next stroke, and by so doing, in some way all his own, he keeps the boat straight. The peculiar stroke gives a slight sidewise movement to the boat which is not unpleasant. It is difficult to learn the art of using an oar in the Venetian fashion, and very easy for the beginner to lose his balance; and I am sure that few have played at being a gondolier without getting a ducking.

9. The cost of a gondola, all complete, with its

VENICE BY NIGHT.

3. Night in her dark array
 Steals o'er the ocean,
 And with departed day
 Hushed seems its motion
 Slowly o'er yon blue coast
 Onward she's treading,
 Till its dark line is lost
 'Neath her veil spreading.
 The bark on the rippling deep
 Hath found a pillow,
 And the pale moonbeams sleep
 On the green billow.

4. Now o'er the blue lagoon
 Light barks are dancing,
 And 'neath the silver moon
 Swift oars are glancing,
 Strains from the mandolin
 Steal o'er the water ;
 Echo replies between
 To mirth and laughter.
 O'er the wave, seen afar,
 Brilliantly shining,
 Gleams like a fallen star
 Venice reclining.

F. KEMBLE.

glo-ri-ous
 mar-ble
 in-vis-i-ble
 si-lent-ly

dome
 mosque-like
 por-ti-co
 stat-ues

a-zure
 splen-dour
 res-i-dence
 hues

veil
 rip-pling
 la-goony
 glanc-ing

strains
 man-do-lin
 bril-liant-ly
 re-clin-ing

For NOTES, see page 251.

31. A STORY OF TWO ARTISTS.

1. Two Venetian artists, Daru and Priuli, had been rivals in youth, but Priuli had soon shown such great ability that the other was left far behind. For this, Daru could never forgive him; he felt the bitterest jealousy of his rival, and even a thirst for vengeance against him. Outwardly, however, Daru professed a warm friendship for Priuli, which the latter believed to be sincere.

2. A French noble, residing in Venice, had engaged Priuli to paint him a picture, which the artist had finished and taken to his house. At this time war was suddenly declared between Venice and France, and the nobleman found himself forced to set out for France, and unable to obtain money to pay for the picture. Priuli urged him to take the picture with him, and to send the price of it at some future time. He did so, and in due time the money was given to the artist by a Venetian Jew, who had received it from the French noble in Milan.

3. Daru had been long waiting for a chance to ruin his great rival. He knew all about this transaction, and he saw that out of it he could make a serious charge against Priuli. So he sent secret information to the rulers of the city that Priuli had received money from a foreign prince with whom Venice was at war. Daru thought that this would bring certain ruin upon Priuli, for on charges of this sort some of the highest nobles in Venice had been arrested and tried.

4. Priuli was arrested and brought before the council. His explanation was frank and simple. He

the respect due to the august company, he stood still and stared upon the face of that man whom for months he had thought of as lying in a dreary prison.

9. "We gave you a commission, signor," said the Doge; "but we had previously given it to another with whom you were to compete. We honour our friend Priuli so much that we invited him to our Palace to do his work undisturbed. His work is finished. It is here. Come and see whether you think that yours is equal to his."

The wretched Daru could neither speak nor move. His base plot had been discovered, and he, the informer, had been detected. And now he was before the dread council, and the awful prison-house was near.

10. "This," continued the Doge, "is an admirable picture, a masterpiece, which shall adorn our walls. As for your work, you shall be rewarded—for *all* that you have done." There was a terrible meaning in these words. As the Doge ended, he made a sign to the attendants, and they led Daru away.

Priuli was restored to liberty in a few days; but Daru, having been kept in prison for about a year, left Venice, and never came back.

ri-vals	pro-fessed'	ar-rest'-ed	as-sem'-bled	wretch'-ed
a-bil'i-ty	sin-cere'	coun-cil	signor (<i>sēn'yor</i>)	in-form'-er
jeal'-ous-y	trans-ac'-tion	com-mis'-sion	pre'-vi-ous-ly	ad-mi-ra-ble
ven'-geance	in-for-ma'-tion	in-quir'-ies	com-pete'	at-tend'-ants

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences containing the words *vengeance*, *avenge*, and *revenge*.
2. Give a list of words with the termination *-ship* (like *friendship*), with their meanings.
3. Give a list of words with the prefix *trans-* (like *transaction*), and their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 251.

32. GOOD FOR EVIL.

1. Antenore was one of the proudest nobles of Venice. No one was so jealous as he of the rights of his class; no one was so much displeased when any of the lower orders began to show signs of wealth.

2. Among those whom he most disliked was the merchant Galbajo, a man who was much liked among those of his own rank, on account of his simple and unaffected manners. His wealth was great, and he had made it all himself, yet he showed none of the vanity which often marks self-made men.

But Galbajo was too prosperous; his success caused jealousy. By means of dark hints dropped by Antenore, suspicion was aroused, and many began to look on Galbajo as a man who had made his fortune by fraud and crime.

3. Such was the state of affairs when war broke out between the Venetians and the Turks. All trade was brought to a standstill; the ships of Venice lay idle in the docks. It was no wonder, then, that the arrival of one of Galbajo's ships from Smyrna made the Venetian merchants very suspicious. Who was this Galbajo? Why were his ships spared by the Turks? Was he a traitor and in league with the enemy? Such were the questions Antenore kept asking, until the unfortunate merchant was arrested and thrown into prison.

4. Galbajo made a simple and straightforward statement. His ship had sailed from Smyrna before war had been declared. Having been forced to put into Corfu for repairs, it had been kept there for some time, and had not reached Venice until the war had

10. Antenore dropped the letter from his trembling hands. He was filled with remorse and bitter self-reproach, and he felt that he could never know peace of mind again, until he should see Galbajo restored to his home in Venice. To this work he now devoted himself. The story of Galbajo's noble conduct, together with the influence which Antenore possessed, led to the recall of the merchant from banishment. Galbajo returned to Venice, and the old jealous hatred of Antenore gave way to respectful and intimate friendship.

un-af-fect'-ed	sus-pi'-cious	sen'-tenced	vic-to'-ri-ous	de-liv'-er-er
van-i-ty	trai'-tor	ban'-ish-ment	añx'-ious-ly	re-morse'
pros'-per-ous	league	mis-for'-tunes	pro-ceed'-ed	re-proach'
ar-riv'-al	re-pairs'	sub-mit'-ted	dis-guise'	in-ti-mate

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give some words in which the prefix *dis-* means *not*, as *displeased*, and some in which it means *apart* or *asunder*, as *dispose*.
2. Analyze the words *straightforward* and *disembarked*, and give the force of each part.
3. Write in the third person the substance of the letter in section 9, beginning, "Galbajo said in his letter that," etc.

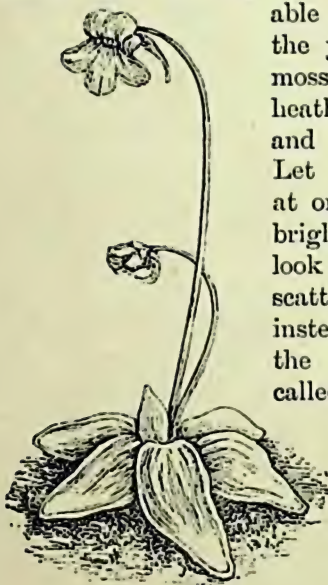
For NOTES, see page 251.

33. CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—I.

1. Every one of you, boys and girls, knows that animals eat plants, but it may be something new for you to learn that there are also plants which eat animals. Where, you may ask, shall we look for such cruel and dangerous vegetables? We need not go to foreign lands, for they are to be found in abundance on our own marshes and moorlands.

Yet you may take your rambles without any fear of being pounced on and devoured by some "plant of prey." For they are not hunters, but trappers, and they only devour such prey as the very smallest insects.

2. Let us go to seek for some of these flesh-eating plants. Here we are on the edge of a wide moor, where the springy turf is pleasant enough under foot in July or August, but quite impassable with wet during most of the year. The thick carpet of moss is dotted with clumps of heather, rushes, coarse grasses, and other plants of the moor. Let us now look more closely at one of those little rosettes of bright yellowish green, which look like vegetable star-fishes scattered over a beach of moss instead of sand. That is one of the plants we want. It is called the butterwort, perhaps because it looks so fat and oily.



BUTTERWORT.

3. From the centre of each rosette rises a slender stalk of two or three inches, bearing a small, dusky purple flower rather like a dog-violet. The green leaves which form the rosette are stiff, and lie close to the ground, as if to keep a clear space among the other plants. They curl up at the edges, and look as if they did not

want to mingle with their kindred round about; and indeed they do not want to be troubled with plants creeping over them, for they have other game in view.

4. Attracted by the bright green star, a small insect comes in search of honey. He finds the leaf covered with a sticky fluid, and his touch causes more of the fluid to come out of little pores in the leaf. The insect is held fast, and the gum clogs up the pores of his body so that he cannot breathe. He soon dies.

5. Then the plant pours out an acid liquid, which soon dissolves all the soft parts of the captured insect, and leaves only the skeleton. At the same time this dissolved or digested food is sucked up by the leaf. In fact, by first catching hold of the insect, and then digesting it, this smooth, green leaf really acts both as a mouth and a stomach.

6. If the insect alights near the raised edge of the leaf, that edge curls over, so as to bring him more within reach of the gum and the acid. If you put a little piece of sand on the leaf, the plant will pour out plenty of gum; but it seems to discover that you are playing a trick on it, for it does not pour any acid on the sand. If you give it a bit of flesh or of egg, or even a drop of milk, the digesting acid will be poured out at once.

7. Perhaps you may know that farmers use the acid, or rennet, as it is called, that is got from the stomach of a calf, to curdle their milk into cheese. The acid juice of the butterwort is so like the juice of the animal stomach, that in Lapland the people used to pour warm milk over some butterwort

leaves, and thus changed it into a kind of curd, of which they were very fond.

8. The work of digesting its prey is rather slowly performed by the butterwort, and we should require to stay beside the plant for twenty-four hours or so, to see it completed. When it is finished, the leaf expands again, and lies ready to hold fast and devour any small creature that may come within its grasp.

car-niv-or-ous	spring-y	dog-vi-o-let	flu'id	skel'e-ton
ram'bles	im-pass-a-ble	min'gle	aç'id	di-gest-ed
pounced	ro-settes'	kin'dred	li'quid	ren-net
de-voured'	but'ter-wort	at-tract-ed	dis-solves'	cur'dle

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Show the connection in meaning between kin, akin, kindred, kinsman, mankind, kindly.
2. Give examples of words with terminations meaning "small," like rosette.
3. Give the meanings of attract, contract, distract, extract, abstract, and protract, showing the force of the prefixes.

For NOTES, see page 252.

34. CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—II.

1. On this same patch of moor we may find another of these flesh-eating plants. This is smaller than the last, and less easily found. It has a slender flower-stalk with a spike of small whitish flowers rising from the centre of a curious group of leaves. The leaves lie flat on the ground; they are small and round, no larger than split peas, and covered with bright red hairs that look like tiny red pins stuck in a tiny green pin-cushion.

2. Each of these hairs carries at its point a bead of clear fluid, which glitters in the sun; hence the

plant is called the sundew. Let any thirsty insect come to drink this dew, and a strange thing happens. He finds his feet held fast by the sticky dew, and the more he struggles the more of these dewdrops does he rub

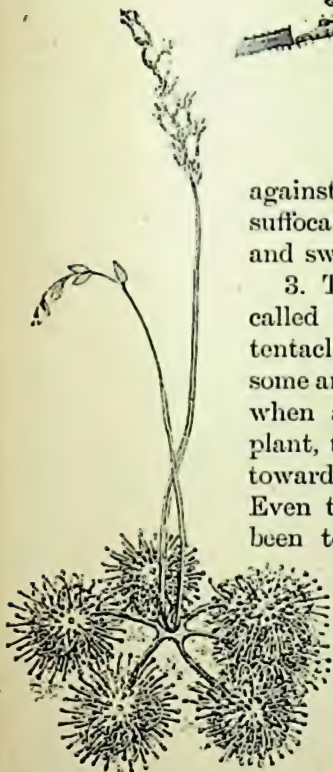


LEAF OF SUNDEW ENLARGED

against. He is held fast until he is suffocated, and then he is digested and swallowed up by the leaf.

3. Those hairs, as we have called them, are really a kind of tentacle, like those with which some animals hold their prey; and when a small fly alights on the plant, the hairs begin to bend in towards the centre of the leaf. Even those hairs which have not been touched bend over, as your fingers close upon your palm, until all of them are helping to hold fast the prey and dissolve it with their liquid.

4. If the insect alights near the edge of the leaf, he is thus carried towards



SUNDEW.

the centre and held fast, while the leaf itself bends so as to form a cup for the acid that pours from the hairs. If two insects alight on the same leaf, the hairs form into two groups, those near each animal curving towards him, so that the leaf acts as if it had two hands. In this way all the insects that come are attended to.



BLADDER-WORT.

5. There are certain other insect-eating plants found in mossy pools, not so well known as the butterwort and sundew. These are the bladderworts. They have no roots, and they live in the water. In winter they sink to the bottom and go to sleep. In summer they float, and spend their time—as so many boys would like to do—in fishing, or, at any rate, in trapping the very minute

creatures that swarm in every pool.

6. They catch insects exactly as fishermen catch lobsters. They have little, bladder-like traps, into which small creatures swim or crawl; but once in, these never get out again, for the entrance is guarded by stiff hairs, and has a kind of trap-door, which only opens inwards. On the outside the trap is also protected by bristles; but these are large, and prevent only the larger animals from entering, and this makes the smaller ones all the more ready to go in for shelter.

7. Among the insect-eaters or flesh-eaters of other

lands, the most striking is the plant known as Venus's fly-trap. You can see by the picture that its leaves are arranged somewhat like those of the sundew. There is a broad, flat leaf-stalk, and the leaf proper at the end of it is composed of two rounded lobes, which lie like a book partly opened. Round the edge is a row of teeth, and on the round part are a few hairs, which act as feelers.



VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.



PITCHER-PLANT.

8. When an insect settles on these feelers, the open book shuts up very quickly, and the teeth on the opposite edges pass each other, just as your fingers do when you clasp your hands together. They remain locked together in this way until the insect is digested, and only the hard parts of it remain. Then the book or trap opens again, and is ready for another meal.

9. There is also a large class of plants, known as pitcher-plants, that trap insects. They are natives of tropical countries; but you may see

them in the hot-houses of any botanic garden. In some kinds the pitchers are seen growing upright, in others hanging from a tendril; but in every case they are partly filled with liquid.

10. Beads of honey round the edge, and sometimes patches of gay colour, attract insects, many of which



PITCHER-PLANT.

slip down the smooth sides of the pitcher into the liquid. They are prevented from escaping by a fringe of stiff hairs which grow, point downwards, inside the lip of the pitcher; and so they are first drowned and then dissolved in the liquid, and their substance is absorbed as nourishment by the plant.

11. Most plants require animal substances as part of their food, and farmers and gardeners

supply this to them. We generally find that plants of the flesh-eating or insect-eating kind grow on moors and in ponds, where there is little animal matter to be found; hence they have acquired the power of helping themselves in those ingenious ways which we have noticed.

suf'-fo-cāt-ed	en'trance	com-posed'	bo-tan'ic	gar'den-ers
swal'lowed	guard'ed	lobes	ten-dril	ac-quired'
ten'ta-cle	bris'tles	pit'-cher	ab-sorbed'	in-ge'ni-ous
blad'-der-worts	ar-ranged'	trop'i-cal	sub'-stan-ces	no'ticed

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Give a list of the words (with their meanings) formed from the root -ply (like supply), with various prefixes.
2. Show the connection in meaning between the words insect, section, dissect, and intersect.
3. Make nouns from dissolve, resolve, and absolve (like solution from solve).

For NOTES, see page 252.

35. FISHING SONGS.

I.—THE TAKING OF THE SALMON.

(See Frontispiece.)

1. A birr ! a whirr ! a salmon's on—
 A goodly fish, a beauty !
 Bring up, bring up the ready gaff,
 Let silken line and trusty staff
 Prepare to do their duty.
 Hark ! 'tis the music of the reel,
 The strong, the quick, the steady ;
 The line darts from the active wheel—
 Have all things right and ready.
2. A birr ! a whirr ! the salmon's out
 Far on the rushing river ;
 Onward he holds with sudden leap,
 Or plunges through the whirlpool deep
 In desperate endeavour.

Hark to the music of the reel,
The fitful and the grating ;
How madly whirls the breathless wheel,
Now hurried, now abating !

3. A birr ! a whirr ! the salmon's off !
No, no, we still have got him ;
The wily fish is sullen grown,
And like a bright imbedded stone
Lies gleaming at the bottom.
Hark to the music of the reel—
'Tis silent and forsaken ;
With care we'll guard the magic wheel
Until its notes re-waken.

4. A birr ! a whirr ! the salmon's up !
Give line, give line and measure !
But now he turns ! Keep down ahead,
And lead him as a child is led,
And land him at your leisure.
Hark to the music of the reel—
'Tis welcome, it is glorious ;
It wanders through the winding wheel,
Returning and victorious.

5. A birr ! a whirr ! the salmon's in,
Upon the bank extended ;
The princely fish is gasping low,
His brilliant colours come and go,
All beautifully blended.
Hark to the music of the reel—
It murmurs and it closes ;
Silence is on the conquering wheel,
Its wearied line reposes.

STODDART.

wide, and turned up at the front like the runners of a sledge. Your feet are bound to the middle of them in such a way that, while the toes and ball of the foot are fast, the heel is free to move up and down. With a staff in your hand to help you up the hills, and to aid you in steering down them, you may glide over the snow at the rate of six or eight miles an hour.

7. Then there is the "kicker." I know you would like that. It is a very light kind of sledge. Two upright posts some three feet high rise from the frame-work, and behind these the runners extend backward five or six feet. You grasp the top of the posts, one with each hand, stand with one foot on one of the runners, while with your other foot you push your "kicker" and yourself over the half-trodden snow highways.



8. The push should be a long, strong, sweeping, and regular kick against the snow between the runners. When one leg is tired, you stand upon the other runner and kick with the other leg. You must have a steel plate strapped on to the ball of each foot, with three or four projecting spikes in it, to catch in the snow.

9. Another winter sport is sailing on skates. The

Swedish sail is in form like the capital letter A with the top cut off. You place the cross-bar over your shoulder



to windward, and with a good breeze glide away over the ice at the rate of a mile in two minutes. You can not only sail before the wind, but you can glide to

and fro across the lake with wind abeam, or tack to windward, as gallantly as the fleetest yacht.

10. The wintry days are merry, but they are very short. At Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, there are in December only six hours of daylight, and in the far north it is night during the whole twenty-four hours, day after day—if night can be called day—for over a month. By the darkness of winter you have to pay for the long days and luminous nights of summer.

bal-loon'	ox'en	skees	half-trod'den	gal'lant-ly
flax'en	hor-i'zon	sledge	strapped	yacht
trans-late'	per-fec'tion	steer-ing	a-beam'	lu'min-ous

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences to show the use of the words north, northern, northerly, northwards.
2. Make a list of the words that have a meaning similar to that of hue.
3. Give words, with their meanings, formed from the root of project, with various prefixes.

37. SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

1. For every great work where strength and lightness are required, steel has now taken the place of iron. Our steam-ships and steam-engines, our railways and railway bridges, are all made of steel. That we are able to produce steel in large enough quantities and at a small enough cost for such purposes, we owe chiefly to the discoveries and inventions of one man, Sir Henry Bessemer.

2. He was the son of French parents, his father having settled in England during the terrors of the French Revolution. He was born at Charlton, in Hertfordshire, in 1813. As a boy his favourite amusement was clay modelling. In London he was making his way in life as a modeller and designer, and working also as an engraver on steel, when something happened which promised at first to secure him a comfortable position for life.

3. All important documents require a government stamp. These stamps are now embossed upon the documents themselves; but in Bessemer's early days they were made separately, like our postage stamps, and gummed on. The government was losing many thousands of pounds each year, by dishonest people taking off the stamps from old documents and fixing them on new ones.

4. After several months of hard work, Bessemer succeeded in making a machine which would pierce the parchment of the document itself with hundreds of small holes, arranged so as to form a stamp. The government was satisfied with this invention, and offered Bessemer the post of Superintendent of Stamps

as a reward. Before he was appointed to the post, however, a friend suggested to him that it would be still simpler to use a die by which a date would be put on each stamp as it was printed.

5. Bessemer saw that if this plan was adopted by the government, the post which they had just offered him would become unnecessary. Still, trusting in the fairness of the government to give him some reward, Bessemer unfolded to them the new plan. Judge of his disappointment when, the government at once adopted this new method, but refused to give the inventor a single farthing of reward.

6. His next invention was happily a more profitable one. He was struck with the fact that the bronze powder used for gilding, which was then sold for seven shillings an ounce, was made from a material which cost only one shilling per pound. He set to work to invent a method of making the powder, and after two years he succeeded in his task.

7. Warned by his former experiences, and knowing very little of the patent law, Bessemer decided to keep this secret to himself, and to begin the manufacture of the powder on a small scale. The room in which the manufacture was carried on was kept locked, and only a few trusted workmen were allowed to know the secret. The business proved a prosperous one, and it is still carried on by two of Bessemer's assistants, who keep the process secret.

8. But it is in connection with his improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel that Sir Henry Bessemer's name is best known, and it was for these improvements that he received the honour of knighthood. Cast iron is weak and brittle on account

of its impurities, and in order to get rid of these impurities, the melted iron had to be stirred about by men, who suffered much from the extreme heat. The effect of this stirring was to burn up all the impurities, partly by bringing them while hot into contact with the air.

9. The invention of the Bessemer process made the production of malleable iron and of steel very much simpler and cheaper. This process consists of forcing air through the melted iron. The oxygen of the air combines with or burns up the impurities, and leaves the iron soft and malleable. Steel is produced in the same way, the only difference being that steel contains a small proportion of carbon. The steel produced in this way is not so fine as that made by the older process, but it costs only one-fifth as much. In this way it has been possible to use steel for rails and bridges and other great undertakings where iron was formerly used.

Rev-ol-u'tion	em-bossed'	ex-pe-ri-enç-es	im-pu-ri-ties
mod-el-ling	dis-hon'est	pa'tent	pro-duc'tion
de-sign'er	Su-per-in-ten'dent	as-sist'ants	mal'le-a-ble
en-gräv'er	sug-gest'ed	pro'cess	ox'y-gen
doc-u-ments	un-neç'es-sa-ry	con-nec'tion	pro-por'tion

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences containing the words pure, purity, purify, and impure.
2. Show the connection in meaning between proceed, proceedings, process, and procession.
3. Write a list of words formed with the root -ceive (like receive), and give their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 253.

38. A DAY IN THE DESERT.

1. Our camels were waiting for us, but, leaving them to be loaded with our goods, we started off in advance, eager for our first walk in the desert. The fresh, pure air put new life into us, and we strode ahead in high spirits, although here and there the skeletons of camels that lay bleaching in the sun warned us that a desert journey was not without its dangers.

2. At the distance of a mile or two we came to the Wells of Moses, where there are a number of springs and palm trees. We were in a glow of heat after our walk, and we found it very pleasant to rest under the shade and enjoy the coolness, as a gentle wind was stirring the palms above our heads. Parties generally camp here for the first night, and start fresh in the morning; but we had a day's work before us, and we now sprang up as we saw our train approaching. It halted in front of us, and the camels knelt down in the soft, warm sand for us to mount; when they rose up, we were fairly launched on the desert.

3. And now that we are really "at sea," it is time to speak of the "ship" that carries us. To-day began my first experience of camel-riding, of which I had heard fearful descriptions, and which is to many the great terror of the desert. An English writer describes the sensation to be like that which one would experience in riding on a piano-stool that was mounted on the top of a hansom cab and driven over ploughed ground. Friends had told me that my back would be broken, and for the first hour or two I almost expected to hear the bones crack. Yet, strange

8. Once seated, the posture is very easy. Indeed one can ride in any posture—astride, as men ride, or sideways, as ladies ride—and with this advantage, that one can turn either way, to the right or to the left. The favourite posture of the Arab is with his legs crossed on the camel's neck. To this one easily gets accustomed. I have sat thus for hours, with folded arms and folded legs—the picture of a philosopher.

9. It is a great advantage in riding a camel that he does not need to be guided. He has no bridle, but only a halter around his nose, by which he is led. To each animal there is a camel-driver, who, if need be, will go before and lead him. This I soon found to be unnecessary, since camels left to themselves will follow each other in Indian file, and seldom go out of the way.

10. When we dismounted to walk, I generally observed my driver looking wistfully at the vacant seat. He would not have presumed to use his master's saddle; but sometimes I gave him a smile and a nod, and then he climbed up at the rear, and, seating himself a few inches in front of what looked more like a piece of tarred rope than a respectable camel's tail, with his naked and swarthy legs high in air, he rode there in triumph.

11. Among my attendants was a boy, who sometimes had the honour of leading my camel. He was a bright little Arab, and never looked up to me without a smile on his face. Perhaps he saw a smile on the face looking down upon him. I taught him one English word—"good;" and the manner in which he would repeat after me "Good, good, good," was the amusement of the whole party. How patiently he

trudged along from day to day, always merry, without a care—a creature of the sun, living in its beams.

12. Poor little Selim! where is he now? Watching the flock of black goats on the hill-side? Does he ever think of the Englishman? The Englishman sends him his blessing. May he too have goats and camels, and a black tent, and the fairest daughter of the tribe for his little wife; and may he find many an occasion to chuckle within himself, "Good, good, good!"

bleach'ing	ac-cus'tomed	nōt'a-ble	as-sūr'ing	va'cant
launched	feat-ure	vir'tues	pōst-ure	pre-sumed'
sen-sa'tion	de-cid'ed-ly	irk'some	phil-os'o-pher	re-spect'a-ble
pi-ā-no-stool	a'mi-a-ble	hes'i-tate	bri'dle	pa'tient-ly

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Write sentences containing the words des'ert, desert' (verb), deserts' (noun), and dessert.
2. Trace the connection in meaning between lance and launch.
3. Write a list of adjectives ending in -some (like irksome), and give their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 253.

39. RAVEN'S CRAG.

1. In the far north of England, overlooking the wild lands of the Scottish Border and the waters of the picturesque Liddel, stands the old ruined castle of Raven's Crag. It had been an abbey once, but it was given by Henry the Eighth to a favourite knight, Sir Ralph Deverell.

2. In the time of the civil war between the king and the parliament, Sir Marmaduke Deverell was

"Yes: I can see a hole in the wall where the Ironsides' shot knocked out a stone. The raven probably has its nest there. But your ostrich feather is much too good for a raven's nest. I think I can get it for you again."

9. He soon got a piece of strong rope, and climbing up the old staircase of the tower, he reached a high window, and fastened his rope securely. He then mounted the window-sill and lowered himself by the rope.

10. It was rather a daring feat, but Guy had no fear. Carefully he descended, swinging in mid air, the terrace of the castle forty feet below him. The ivy clung firmly to the old crumbling walls. He secured a footing among the stems of the plant, and supporting himself with one hand, he was able to reach the raven's nest in the recess.

11. He easily found the ostrich plume, which he placed in his pocket. He put in his hand again, to find out what else the thievish bird had stored in its nest. His fingers touched a piece of crumpled parchment. This he also drew out. It was old and discoloured by age, but when he unfolded it a signature caught his eye—that of Marmaduke Devereil, Baron.

12. His face was grave and serious when he got up to the window again.

"Here is your ostrich feather, Magdalene," he said, as he swung himself over the window-sill, "and I have found something else that may be worth a great deal more. It is—it is Sir Marmaduke's lost will!"

And he held the piece of crumpled, dingy parchment before her eyes.

13. Strange as it may seem, the lost will had

indeed been discovered. The ravens had probably stolen it from some open window, and had carried it to their nest. It was soon placed in a lawyer's hands, and proved to be genuine. The Elryntons made no objection to the claim of the young heir, when they found it supported by a writing of such ancient date.

ra'ven	de-scend'ants	in-her'it-ed	feat	sig'na-ture
par'li-a-ment	po-si'tion	ex-pres'sion	re-cess'	din'gy
pos-ses'sion	ter'race	os'trich	thiev'ish	gen-u-ine
stew'ard	win'some	se-cure'ly	dis-col'oured	ob-jec'tion

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give a list of words, with their meanings, from the root -press, with various prefixes.
2. Give a list of adjectives in -ish (like thievish), with their meanings.
3. Rewrite in the third person the first part of section 6—"Guy said that the ravens seemed," etc.

For NOTES, see page 253.

40. ENGLAND'S DEAD.

1. Son of the ocean isle,
Where sleep your mighty dead?
Show me what high and stately pile
Is reared o'er Glory's bed.—

2. Go, stranger, track the deep;
Free, free, the white sail spread!

Wave may not foam nor wild wind sweep
Where rest not England's dead.

3. On Egypt's burning plains,
By the pyramid o'erswayed,
With fearful power the noon-day reigns,
And the palm-trees yield no shade.



air is rent by the roar of the mountain as it discharges a fiery volley into space, soon to fall in a shower on the rocks around us.

8. As dawn begins to break, we see the shadow of the mountain thrown across the bay. The peaks to the eastward are warmed with the first glow of sunlight, and the blue sea to the westward is tinged with gold. It is a scene of marvellous beauty, and we should forget its dangers, if the dead city of Pompeii did not lie at the foot of the slope, four thousand feet beneath us, teaching us its dread lesson.

9. It is full daylight now, and we can approach nearer the crater without great danger. We follow our guide confidently, though we are half stifled by the fumes of sulphur, and hot stones now and then fall unpleasantly near us. The guide puts the ladies into a place of safety; but we go on, following him closely, and keeping an eye on the mountain.

10. The walking is steep and rough now, the fumes are almost stifling, and the cinders beneath us are so hot that we feel our feet burning. The guide puts his handkerchief over his mouth, and we follow his example.

He has reached the top, and we are close behind him. We look over, and see a mass of red-hot cinders like a burning cliff. As the wind clears away the steam, we look down into an immense black gulf.

11. The mountain roars again; the red-hot stones fly past us. We are safe here, because the wind is now quite strong, and carries the stones to leeward; but it is not a place to linger in. A sudden change of wind might mean death. The falling in of the ridge on which we stand would mean death also.

The scene is most exciting, and as we turn to descend, and see our friends looking at us through their field-glasses, we feel that they, too, must have held their breath when they saw us shrouded in steam and close to the open crater.

vol-ca'noes	tor'rid	e-rup'tion	ex-plodes'	cra'ter
in'di-go	tem'per-ate	mōl'ten	cen'tral	stif-led
liq-uor-ice	bar-ren-ness	fi'er-y	va'pour	sul-phur
to-bac-co	cin'der-heap	man'tle	mar-vel-lous	shroud-ed

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give a list of adjectives with the termination -ous (like marvelous), with their meanings.
2. Give the meanings of these compound words, showing the connection of their component parts—field-glass, red-hot, sun-light, lava-bed, cinder-heap.
3. Rewrite in the third person section 6, putting the verbs in the past tense—"At midnight they reached," etc.

For NOTES, see page 254.

42. A CITY OF THE DEAD.

1. Two thousand years ago the fires of Mount Vesuvius were supposed to be extinct. Among the towns and villages which then clung to its slopes in fancied security was the flourishing city of Pompeii, one of the favourite resorts of the wealthy Romans. The splendour of Pompeii was at its height, when in a single day, the 24th of August, A.D. 79, the city was swept out of existence.

2. The morning rose bright and clear. Suddenly a great pillar of cloud rose from the crest of Vesuvius. The earth shook; huge waves rolled across the bay; flashes of fire broke through the gloom of the cloud. Then a terrible shower of stones, which had been shot

far up into the air, began to fall on the doomed city, and covered the streets to a depth of many feet.

3. After the stones came fine ashes, which made the air thick and stifling. Those who tried to escape from the city were suffocated by the ashes and the sulphur fumes, and were covered up where they fell. Then came showers of boiling water, which turned the ashes into mud, and afterwards more showers of stones and streams of lava covered up the ruins of Pompeii, so that not a trace of its buildings could be seen.

4. A letter written by Pliny, a great Roman writer, gives us a most interesting account of this great eruption of Vesuvius. He writes from Misenum, a town *twenty miles distant* from Vesuvius; and we can judge how terrible that eruption must have been in the neighbourhood of the mountain. In his letter he says:—

5. "That night my sleep was greatly broken by shocks of earthquake; but now they were so violent as to threaten total ruin. At last my mother and I went out of the house. The buildings all around us were tottering, and we resolved to quit the town. The people followed us in a panic, and pressed in great crowds around us.

6. "Our chariots swayed so violently that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large stones; the sea seemed to be rolled back from the shore by the convulsions of the earth. On the other side of the bay a black and terrible cloud seemed to descend and enshroud the whole ocean.

7. "Ashes now began to fall upon us. Turning my head, I perceived behind us a dense cloud, which came rolling in our track like a torrent. In a few moments we were in darkness—not the darkness of a cloudy

night, or when there is no moon, but that of a chamber which is closely shut.

8. "Then a heavy shower of ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to shake off, or else we should have been covered up and buried. After a while this dreadful darkness gradually disappeared; the day returned, and with it the sun, though very faintly. Every object was seen to be covered with a crust of white ashes like a deep layer of snow."

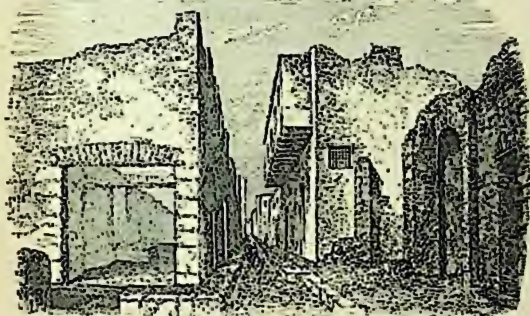
9. The buried city lay forgotten for over sixteen hundred years. Then the site was discovered by accident. About 1720, excavations were begun; and now the ashes and the hardened mud have been cleared away, and a Roman city can now be seen as it existed eighteen hundred years ago. By studying its ruins, we have learned more about the Romans and their customs than we could have done from all the books that were ever written.

10. About the centre of the city is the Forum—the market and the meeting-place of the citizens. Around it stand the public offices and temples; but far more interesting than these are the private houses and shops, which tell us so much about the habits of the people. Most of the houses are decorated with paintings of Roman life. Think of a dining-room prepared for a party, sealed up for eighteen hundred years, and then opened to view!

11. We can also see the figures of the very men and women who were in the city when disaster overtook it; for the mud which covered their bodies has hardened, and from this we have been able in many cases to get plaster casts of the figures, and even of their dress and ornaments.

12. Thus we see a man, in the act of running away, held fast in the mud. The key of his strong-room has fallen from his hands when he was at the point of death. In another place a woman, fleeing with her child, has sunk to the ground exhausted. A priest with an axe is trying to cut his way out of a house in which he has been shut up by the stones and ashes. In one spot a Roman soldier stands firm at his post, never flinching in the face of danger.

13. How the scene lives before us as we stroll among the ruins! These ruts in the streets were



A STREET IN POMPEII.

made by chariots eighteen hundred years ago. These pictures on the walls were drawn by the school-boys then. Beside them we see Latin jokes, and advertisements such as, "The gladiator company of the Ædile Certus will fight at Pompeii the day before the Kalends;" or this, "To let, shops with their terrace, etc. Address—Primus, slave of Cncæus;" or electioneering bills, such as, "The scribe Issus requests you to support M. Vatia as ædile. He is worthy." Truly, it needs but a little imagination to make this city of the dead a city of the living.

ex-tinct'	pil'lar	pan'ic	cit'i-zens
fan'cied	earth'quake	con-vul'sions	dis-as'ter
se-cūr'i-ty	vi'o-lent	en-shroud'	flinch'ing
flour'ish-ing	threat'en	o-blighed'	e-lec-tion-eer'ing
ex-ist'ence	tot'ter-ing	ex-ca-va'tions	i-mă-gi-na'tion

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Give the meanings, showing the force of the prefixes, of exist, consist, resist, persist, and subsist.
2. Write sentences to show the various meanings in which post may be used.
3. Give a list of words and their meanings formed from the root -rupt. (like eruption), with the prefixes ab-, con-, in-, inter-, and dis-

For NOTES, see page 254.

43. ROME AND THE ROMANS.

1. "Rome was not built in a day;" so impatient young folks are sometimes told by their older friends, to remind them that great things are never done without much time and labour. The proverb points us back to the time when Rome was *the* city, the capital of the whole known world.

2. The little Roman boys were told far more about the building of their city than any English boy is taught about the building of London. The story of the founding of Rome is told in the Latin poems and histories which you may read some day; and a very interesting story it is, though we cannot be at all sure that it is true.

3. About three thousand years ago, so the story runs, the famous city of Troy, on the coast of Asia Minor, was taken by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. Some of the inhabitants escaped, and, after many wanderings, they landed on the coast of Italy. There they settled, and built the city of Alba Longa, the "Long White Town."

them from taking accurate aim, and after wasting much powder they gave it up in disgust, although the natives, with much inferior weapons, were able to secure several good skins.

5. The two lads were therefore all the more eager to try their luck in the great "spearing surround" for which Kahgoon arranged, as soon as the water became sufficiently calm for this purpose. The party started soon after dawn in twenty bidarkies, each having two occupants, and one larger boat which held Rae and Baranov and the four natives who were to paddle it.

6. When the hunting-ground was reached, the fleet spread out into a long single line, an interval of a hundred feet or so being between the boats. Thus arranged, they paddled softly and slowly over the rolling water in perfect silence. It seemed an age to the eager boys before the "view-halloo" was raised by old Kahgoon. His keen eye detected the nose of an otter lifted for a moment above the waves, and he held up his paddle as a signal. The creature had taken the alarm, and had shot away down into the depths of the sea with the speed of a salmon. But, as Kahgoon well knew, he must soon reappear to breathe.

7. Kahgoon stopped his canoe where the otter had disappeared, and held up his paddle in the air, while the other boats rapidly formed round him in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, so that when the otter rose again some one would be sure to see him. After about fifteen minutes he rose breathless, so near the big boat that both Rae and Baranov saw him at the same moment. There was no longer any need

for silence, so with shouts of "There he is! I see him!" they urged their boat towards the spot, and raised their paddles for another circle to form.

8. In this way the hunted animal was forced to dive again and again without being allowed time for a full breath. The chase continued for over an hour. Each disappearance of the otter was shorter than the preceding one, and the fatal circle drew ever closer about him.

9. At length, exhausted by his tremendous exertions, and so breathless as to be unable to dive any longer, the animal floated helplessly on the water, and a well-aimed throw of Kahgoon's spear put an end to the struggle. The chase was over and the prize was won. All rejoiced with the veteran hunter over his success, each hoping that he might himself be the lucky one next time.

After the hunters had rested for a little while and had a chat together, the boats lined out again and moved over the water in search of another victim.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY

sea-ot'ter	bi-dar'kies	oc'cu-pants	ex-haust'ed
pre-cip'i-tous-ly	isl'et	re-ap-pear'	tre-men'dous
squat	ac'cūr-ate	cir'cle	ex-er'tions
ar-range'ments	in-fe'ri-or	di-am'e-ter	re-joiced'
se-vere'	weap'ons	dis-ap-pear'ance	vet'er-an

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write a list of nouns ending in -ant, meaning the doer of a thing (like occupant).
2. Give a list of words with the prefix inter- (like interval), and give their meanings.
3. Write out a short list of words with the prefix pre-, and also with the prefix per-, giving their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 256.

As they grow older, they begin to roll about the shore, and are very frolicsome. When about three months old, they begin to venture into the water; but at first they soon scramble out again, sputtering and spitting and crying as loud as they can. In a few days they learn to swim and dive perfectly."

7. "But the fur," cried Kate. "Are all these seals dressed in soft brown fur like this?"

"No, not one of them. The old chiefs have a coat of coarse grey hair, and the females have a more silky coat, no doubt; but still it is hair, not fur. But now, in obedience to your wish, our magic carpet carries us onwards to see the fur. We have left the crowded 'rookeries,' or nursing homes, and at some distance along the shore we see thousands of other seals.

8. "They are young male seals—'bachelors' the hunters call them—from two to six years old. They seem to enjoy life, and roll and tumble about like so many kittens. When they get older, they will take up their residence on the rookeries, and gather a family group round them like the old warriors we have left there.

9. "Now it is near the end of June, and the seal-hunters have arrived. They are mostly Indians, natives of the islands. They approach a swarm of those bachelor seals, and surround and drive inland a flock of two or three hundred, as if they were sheep. Then an experienced hunter goes round and points out any seal that is not to be killed, because he is too young, or too old, or is shedding his coat.

10. "At last we reach the fur. The seals have been killed, and their skins have been sprinkled with salt and sent on to London. Now each skin is stretched

on a frame, and the inside is scraped until it becomes thin and soft. Next it is heated, and then all the coarse hairs are easily combed out, and the soft silky fur which remains is dyed a rich brown colour, as you see it in the coat which you admire so much.

11. "The seal has really two coats—long hair outside, and soft, short fur growing among it, just as the soft down of the duck grows below its feathers. The long hairs have deeper roots than the fur, and when the skin is pared thin, these roots are cut away from the inside, and the hairs come out easily, leaving the fur firmly fixed in the outer skin.

12. "All the skins are taken from the young or 'bachelor' seals, and the rookeries are carefully preserved, so as to keep up the supply of seals year after year. The American Government, to whom these islands now belong, is very careful to prevent the killing of too many seals.

"But now it is tea-time; let us wish ourselves back again. Our magic carpet has proved its power once more, for here we are back at Christmas and home again."

ad-mired'
hand'some

leg'ends

im-me'di-ate-ly

im-ă-gine

bil' lows

flip' pers

cu' ri- ous- ly

frol' ic- some

scram' ble

sput' ter- ing

o- be' di- ence

rook' er- ies

bach' e- lors

war' ri- ors

sprîñ' kled

dyed

pared

pre- served'

Gov- ern- ment

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make words ending in -ery (like rookery), formed from bake, brew, tan, and hatch, with their meanings.
2. Give a list of words which have a meaning like that of swarm, and show how they are used in sentences.
3. Write a list of adverbs, and another of adjectives, ending in -ly, and give their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 256.

48. SELF-DEFENCE.

1. We sometimes hear of animals that have become extinct, such as the great auk, the last specimen of which was shot during the present century. Plants, too, run the risk of becoming extinct in certain districts. When a rare plant is found in some nook among the mountains, botanists are so eager to get a specimen of it that sometimes not a single plant is left. There is no danger of our cultivated plants becoming extinct, however, for farmers take care to preserve a sufficient quantity of seed every year.

2. The lower animals are not so intelligent as to preserve or cultivate the plants on which they feed. Where animals of the graminivorous or browsing type are plentiful, therefore, their food-plants run the risk of being eaten up entirely, while they are young and juicy, and before the seeds of another crop have been sown.

3. Plants have therefore to rely on certain means of self-defence, in order that they may live their lives and sow their seeds, instead of being eaten up bodily by the first grass-eating animal that happens to pass. Those that have no means of self-defence will naturally be eaten up first, while those with the best weapons or the toughest armour will live longest and produce most seed, and so will spread most widely over the ground.

4. The ways in which plants protect themselves from animals are often most ingenious and effective. Some plants contain a poisonous juice, and if an animal does not take warning from its taste or smell, his attack on the plant will cost him his

life. A few poisonous plants grow in this country—the deadly nightshade, the water-hemlock, and others; and children have sometimes been poisoned by eating such plants. There are others, such as water-cress, which we find very good to eat, but

which are too bitter for animals to feed on.

5 It is a curious fact that the deadly nightshade, which is so poisonous to the browsing animals that might otherwise eat it all up, is quite harmless to beetles and smaller creatures that live on it. The plant can easily spare as much of its leaves as they require, and they seem rather to like its juice. Animals appear to detect poisonous plants by their smell, though there are some of them which to us have no smell at all.



DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

6. Next to poisonous plants we might place stinging plants, such as the nettle. The leaves of the nettle are studded with fine hollow hairs, rounded at the tip. When one of these hairs is touched, its round point breaks off, and its sharp, ragged edge pierces the

skin, while the juice which filled the hollow flows into the wound. The sting of some of the huge tropical plants of this kind is nearly as dangerous as the bite of a poisonous snake. Yet the nettle can hardly be called poisonous, for the young shoots are sometimes used as food, and taste a little like spinach when they are boiled.

7. The most common means of defence among plants are thorns, spines, prickles, or bristles of various kinds, some of them very strong and dangerous-looking, others just sharp enough to be unpleasant for any animal that may be in quest of a meal. We have all come in contact with such plants as thistles at one time or another, and we have found that they defend themselves very well. Yet the donkey can make a meal of them in spite of their spears.

8. Thistles have both stem and leaves covered with prickles.

Other plants, such as the hawthorn and blackthorn, have them on the stem or branches only, and the young leaves spring up under shelter of these thorns. Certain grasses and sedges have their prickles set on the leaves themselves, which are so hard and



HEMLOCK.

jagged at the edges that most animals leave them alone.

9. The furze has so many thorns that we hardly notice anything else to be protected; but there is a family of plants, called the cactus, that has gone still further in the way of self-defence.



CACTUS.

They are found in the desert, where plants are scarce, and even the roughest and least juicy are in danger of being eaten up, if they do not die of drought. But the cactus remains juicy and green in spite of either heat or animals.

10. Its leaves have turned into mere prickles, hard, sharp, and dangerous to touch, without any of that soft green

surface which is necessary to the life and growth of a plant. The stem, on the other hand, is covered, not with bark, but with that green surface which is found on the leaves of other plants. The stem has undertaken the work of the leaves, seeing that the leaves have had to undertake the work of defence

against animals; and so the plant thrives where hardly any other vegetable life is found.

11. After all, plants do not carry on war against animals; they act only in self-defence, and have no more armour than is absolutely needed. You may see this by looking at the next holly tree you pass. If it is a tall one, you will notice that while the lower leaves that are exposed to danger are sharp and prickly at the edges, those on the higher branches are smooth and unprotected. This fact about the holly tree has suggested the poem by Southey, which you will find as your next lesson.

auk	gram-i-niv'or-ous	ef-fec'tive	spin'-ach	sedg'-es
spec'-i-men	browe'-ing	poi-son-ous	prick'-les	furze
bot-an-ists	plen'-ti-ful	bee'tles	con'tact	cac'-tus
in-tel-li-gent	ar'-mour	stud'-ded	this'-tles	thrives

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Give a list of nouns ending in -ist, meaning the doer of a thing (like botanist).
2. Write out the words connected with effect and with affect, and give their meanings.
3. Write out a list of words, with meanings, formed from -take (like undertake), with various prefixes.

For NOTES, see page 256.

49. THE HOLLY TREE.

1. O reader! hast thou ever stood to see
 The holly tree?
 The eye that contemplates it well, perceives
 Its glossy leaves
 Ordered by an Intelligence so wise,
 As might confound the atheist's sophistries.

2. Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen
 Wrinkled and keen,—
 No grazing cattle through their prickly round
 Can reach to wound ;
 But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
 Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.
3. I love to view these things with curious eyes,
 And moralize ;
 And in this wisdom of the holly tree
 Can wisdom see
 Wherewith, perchance, to make a pleasant rhyme—
 One which may profit in the after-time.
4. Thus, though abroad perchance I might appear
 Harsh and austere ;
 To those who on my leisure would intrude,
 Reserved and rude ;—
 Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be,
 Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.
5. And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know,
 Some harshness show,
 All vain asperities I day by day
 Would wear away,
 Till the smooth temper of my age should be
 Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.
6. And as when all the summer trees are seen
 So bright and green,
 The holly leaves a sober hue display,
 Less bright than they ;
 But when the bare and wintry woods we see,
 What then so cheerful as the holly tree ?
7. So serious should my youth appear among
 The thoughtless throng ;

under the hurrying clouds of black vapour that rolled towards the sky.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Hal, "this is scorching! I shall put on more steam, and make a rush through it."

6. Just then Tom Brainerd, the guard, made his way to the engine. "What are you doing, Kingsley?" he shouted. "Surely you are not going on?"

"Going on!" gasped Hal, utterly amazed; "of course I am going on. I am not afraid of a little fire, I hope; but I believe you are, Tom."

"Reverse, quick, man, and back us out!" said Brainerd, in a harsh, vehement voice, seizing the engineer's arm with both hands. "Do you know what we have for freight?"

"No, and I don't care!" said Hal. "But what is it?"

"Blasting powder!"

"What?" cried the brothers together.

"Yes, tons of it, for the Silverton mines. And the men loosened the staves of some of the kegs when they loaded it, so that there is loose powder scattered all about the next carriage!"

7. Kingsley pulled the throttle wide open. "Sit down, Tom," he said calmly, without looking at the guard. "We can't go back. The fire is all along the line by this time. We must go right through. —Coal up, Roy, but not too much. Quick, boy!"

Suddenly Brainerd sprang up, and left the engine. Roy saw him on the top of the powder-van scraping off the sparks and putting out the little fires which started upon the dry boards of the roof.

"Tom is a brave fellow," said Hal. "It was the worry and dread that made him so weak. You see

he knew what this fire was like, and he knew what he had to carry through it. But he will be all right now."

8. When Hal turned his eyes to the track again, he gave a start, and shut off steam. "Put on the brake, Roy! quick!"

A great burning tree lay across the rails in front. Even while Roy threw his weight on the brake, he was thinking, "What shall we do now?" and before he had finished turning the iron wheel, he had made up his mind. He cut away the leather curtain which closed the back of the engine cab, and rolling it up he plunged it into the water-tank, drew it out dripping wet, and threw it over his shoulders. Then with an axe in his hand he jumped down and ran forward to the tree.

9. Roy felt the heat as he had not felt it before, but he chopped blindly on, and as he did so he wondered confusedly whether he could hold out long enough to finish his task.

At last he heard a voice faintly calling him, and at the same moment the tree trunk gave way under his axe.

Then he managed to stagger to the side of the engine, and his brother lifted him up.

"I can do the rest," said Hal.

He turned on the steam, backed some distance, and then ran full tilt at the divided tree. The engine caught it and tossed it aside. Once more the train flew on at full speed.

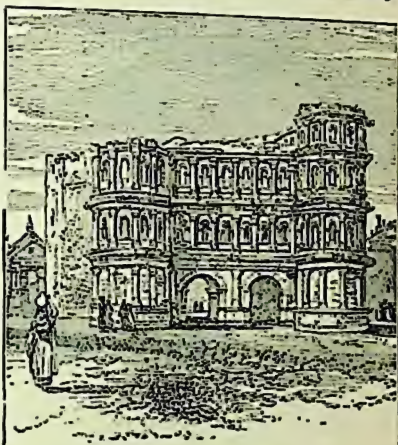
10. They left the fire behind, and plunged once more into thick smoke. This also was left behind; and the train reached the cleared land around Sil-

those along the Rhine, are at least equally impressive; while the valleys and ravines which wind away between them are more irregular and inviting.

2. A rowing trip down the Moselle is safe, easy, and full of pleasure. One may start at Metz, or even at Nancy, but the best point is Treves. This ancient town, so interesting by reason of its Roman ruins and its quaint old buildings, is reached directly from Cologne in less than six hours by railway, through a delightfully picturesque country.

3. Imagine yourself at last gliding down stream, with Treves fading into the distance as the afternoon shadows lengthen. You

are at the oars, pulling with slow, even strokes. Your friend in the stern holds the tiller. You are fairly under way, and already the scenes on either hand begin to interest you. Here, for instance, you pass a company of German infantry bathing. They keep their ranks, and at signals from the bugle throw off their clothing, plunge, still in line, into the stream, and a few moments later emerge and dress. One wonders if they keep their ranks and move by signal when they eat, drink, and sleep.



ROMAN GATEWAY, TREVES.

4. Now you pass a great foundry on the other bank. Volumes of smoke pour from its tall chimney, glowing furnaces light up its dark interior, and its distant workmen suggest to your fancy fairies working underground in some enchanted cavern. Next you float for a mile or two between green meadows, behind which lie villages embowered in trees. A rude barge crosses your course laden with peasants returning from work, and singing some evening hymn. There a group of merry girls and boys run along the nearest bank, shouting, "Englander! Englander!"

5. Presently a steamer passes you, one of the regular line from Coblenz, and its passengers look at you smilingly. Here you come to a chain-ferry, a barge made fast by a buoyed chain to an anchor far up in mid-stream. When the barge is pushed off, the force of the current swings it over to the other shore like a pendulum; but as the pull straightens the chain, bringing it sharply to the surface of the water between the buoys, you must be careful not to let your boat get caught by it, or you will be capsized instantly. Another sort of ferry is common. A strong wire rope extends from a tower upon one bank to a similar tower opposite. The boat, square-ended and flat-bottomed, is fastened to this cable, and is drawn across by another rope passing over a pulley.

6. By-and-by you land, stroll through a quiet village, buy some fruit, and sketch the picturesque outline of some old house. Perhaps you climb a neighbouring hill to gain the lovely view from its summit. Later, in some quiet cove, you rest awhile and bathe. You explore the ruins of a castle upon a

I was very much afraid of a reprimand, as Mr. Hamel had said he would question me on the participles, and I had not prepared a single word. For a moment I thought of playing truant; the day was warm and bright, the blackbirds were whistling, and the Prussian soldiers were at drill in the park. I managed to resist all these attractions, however, and hurried on to school.

3. In passing the mayor's house, I saw that a new notice was posted up on the board, which every one stopped to read. Many a sad notice had been posted up there during the last two years—news of battles lost, and orders for men and money for the war. As I passed on, the blacksmith, who was standing there, called to me, "Don't hurry, my boy; you will be at your school soon enough to-day." I thought he was making fun of me, and ran on.

4. When I reached the playground, I did not hear that buzz of noise which I had counted on to enable me to get to my place unnoticed. Everything was quiet. You may imagine how frightened I was at having to open the door and enter in the midst of this silence. But Mr. Hamel only looked at me, and said in a kindly voice, "Hurry to your place, my little Franz; we were about to commence without you."

5. When I was seated at my own desk, I had time to notice that the master had on his handsome green coat, his finely-embroidered shirt-front, and his black silk skull-cap, all of which he wore in school only on examination days and at the distribution of prizes. But what surprised me most was to see the benches at the end of the room, which were usually unoccupied, filled by the old people of the town, all sitting silent like ourselves.

6. Mr. Hamel took his seat, and in a grave, sweet voice he said, "My children, this is the last time I shall teach you. The order has come from Berlin that nothing but German is to be taught in the schools of Alsace. The new master will come to-morrow. To-day is your last lesson in French. Be very attentive, I pray you."

7. Now I understood why he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and why the old men were seated at the end of the room. My last French lesson! Why, I could hardly write. How I regretted the time I had wasted in bird-nesting, and in sliding on the Saar! My books, that I had found so wearisome, now seemed old friends that were about to leave me.

8. I heard my name called. What would I not have given to be able to recite all those rules of the participles without a blunder! But I could only stand silent, with a swelling heart, not daring to look up.

"I will not scold you, my little Franz," said Mr. Hamel, in a sad tone; "you are punished enough. Every day you have said, 'I have time enough—I will learn to-morrow;' and now what has happened? This putting off instruction till to-morrow has been the fault of us all in Alsace. Now the invaders say to us, 'How can you pretend to be French, when you cannot read and write your own language?'"

9. Mr. Hamel went on to speak of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful, the most polished, and the richest language in the world, and that we must now watch over each other and see that we never forgot it; for even when a people become slaves, while they keep their own language it is as if they held the key to their prison.

10. Then he took up a grammar, and went over our lesson with us. I was astonished to find that I could understand it quite easily. I had never listened so eagerly; and the master had never explained so patiently. It seemed as if he wished to make all his knowledge enter our heads at once.

Next we passed to writing. He had prepared an entirely new exercise for us, to be written in round hand: "France, Alsace; France, Alsace." How eagerly each one applied himself! Nothing could be heard but the scratching of the pens upon the paper. A butterfly entered, but no one stopped to watch it. The pigeons cooed on the roof, and I thought, "I wonder if they will be required to sing in German."

11. Mr. Hamel sat silent in the chair he had occupied for forty years. To-morrow he would leave the country for ever; even now we could hear his sister in the room above packing the trunks. Yet he had the courage to go through the school work to the end.

Suddenly the clock struck noon. At the same time the bugles of the Prussian soldiers sounded under our windows, where they had come to drill.

12. Mr. Hamel rose, pale, but full of dignity.

"My friends," he said in a low voice—"my friends, I—" But he was not able to finish the sentence.

He turned to the blackboard, and with a piece of chalk wrote, in letters that covered the whole board, "*Vive la France!*"

Then he stopped, leaned against the wall, and without saying a word, he waved his hand as if to say, "The end has come; go!"

From the French of ALPHONSE DAUDET.

cēd'ed	tru'ant	un-oc'cu-pied	in-struc'tion
strength'ened	at-trac'tions	at-ten'tive	pol'ished
pop'u-lar	em-broi'dered	re-gret'ted	gram'mar
rep'ri-mand	ex-am-i-na'tion	wear'i-some	pig'eons
par'tiç-i-ples	dis-tri-bu'tion	re-cite'	cooed

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Show the connection in meaning between image, imagine, imagination, imaginary, and imitate.
2. Give the meanings of tribute, tributary, distribute, contribute, and retribution, showing their connection.
3. Give the words formed from the root -tend with the prefixes ad-, con-, in-, ex-, dis-, and pre-, with their meanings.

For NOTES, see page 257.

53. BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

1. A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers ;
 There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of
 woman's tears ;
 But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed
 away,
 And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
 The dying soldier faltered, as he took that comrade's hand,
 And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native
 land :
 Take a message and a token to some distant friends of
 mine ;
 For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine.
2. "Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and
 crowd around
 To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard
 ground,
 That we fought the battle bravely ; and when the day
 was done,
 Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.

And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
That echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm
and still ;

And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with
friendly talk

Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered
walk ;

And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in mine ;—
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the
Rhine."

7. His voice grew faint and hoarser ; his grasp was childish
weak ;

His eyes put on a dying look ; he sighed, and ceased to
speak.

His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had
fled ;

The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land—was dead !
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked
down

On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses
strown ;

Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed
to shine,

As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the
Rhine !

HON. MRS. NORTON.

Le'gion	fal'tered	ghast'ly	mer'ri-ment	mourn'ing
dearth	to'ken	de-cline'	spar'kled	cho'rus
com'rade	com-pan'ions	hoard	in'no-cent	con-fid'ing-ly
ebbed	corse	stead'fast	co'quet-ry	hoars'er

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Show the connection in meaning between dear (in two senses),
dearth, and darling.
2. Make sentences containing the words decline and incline, each in
various senses.

For NOTES, see page 257.

54. KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

1. Some years ago, a Polish exile in Siberia was passing by a village, when he heard terrible cries of pain coming from one of the outlying houses. Hurrying to the place, he was shocked to find a peasant boy torturing a dog.

2. The Polish gentleman, finding the dog mortally injured, shot it through the head and put it out of its pain. The boy was very angry at being interfered with, and called for help. Up came his father, who was indignant that any one should have dared to interfere with his son. "It is his dog," said the father; "he may do what he likes with it." Finally, the Pole only escaped from a very unpleasant scene by giving the boy some money to keep him quiet.

3. "What a pair of brutes!" you will exclaim; and indeed they hardly deserved the name of human beings. Only a savage can be so stupid as to inflict pain for its own sake, or so unfeeling as to take pleasure in looking at suffering. Cruelty is natural to the savage, and to children who are quite untaught; civilized people are proud of ceasing to be barbarous, and of learning to be men.

4. It is man's nature to live together in families and tribes, and cities and nations, and therefore men have learned to prize those qualities in each other which make social life happiest and best. Of these qualities one of the most important is sympathy—fellow-feeling. If a man had no fellow-feeling, we should call him "inhuman;" he would be no true man. We think so much of this quality that we call a kind man

"humane"—that is, man-like in his conduct, first to other men, and afterwards to all living things.

5. If you are cruel to animals, you are not likely to be kind and thoughtful to men; and if you are thoughtful towards men, you are not likely to be cruel and thoughtless towards animals. This is why the wise man of old wrote, "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." He could not be unkind to creatures that are dependent on him; he would feel unjust.

6. What a pleasure it is also to be loved by our pets or domestic animals, and to feel that we are caring for them and are deserving of their love; or to watch the ways of wild creatures, and gradually to make friends with them! Kind treatment makes animals far more useful to us than unkindness, so that from every point of view—from justice to ourselves, from pleasure and interest, and from profit as well—it is good to treat animals kindly.

7. Treating animals kindly does not mean that we must never inflict any pain on them. We ourselves are trained by pains as well as by pleasures; so, too, punishment is sometimes needed to train our dogs and horses to obey us. We endure pain at the hands of the surgeon, to cure some wound or to heal some disease; so, too, animals must submit to be doctored.

8. We send out our bravest men to face wounds, sickness, and death, for the good of the nation; so, too, we let our horses share the risks of battle. For similar reasons, we cannot hesitate to destroy dangerous creatures like wolves and tigers and poisonous snakes, or creatures which cause loss and suffering; but to destroy them cruelly only shows senseless ferocity. It is no excuse to say that these animals

deserve to be treated cruelly on account of their own cruelty; they are not really cruel, for they tear and kill not from love of unkindness, but because they must do so in order to live.

L. HUXLEY.

tor'tür-ing	bar'bar-ous	sym'pa-thy	ceas'ing	sur'geon
mor'tal-ly	qual'i-ties	in-hu-man	mer'ci-ful	dis-ease'
in-ter-fered'	so'cial	hu-mane'	jus'tice	doc'tored
in-dig'nant	hap'pi-est	civ'i-lized	in-flict'	fe-roç'i-ty

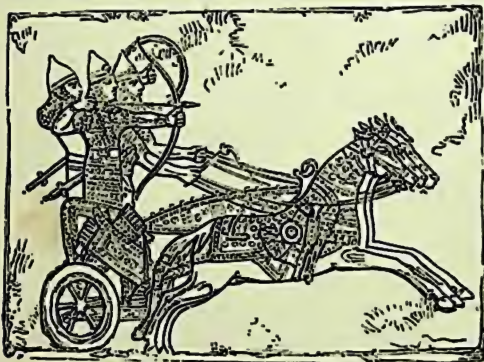
WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Make sentences containing the words mortal (in two senses), mortality, and immortal.
2. Show the connection in meaning between human, humane, humanity (in two senses), and inhuman.
3. By adding the proper prefix, make words which mean the *opposite* of just, justly, justice.

For NOTES, see page 257.

55. THE HORSE.

1. The horse seems to have been early domesti-



HORSES FROM ANCIENT ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES.

cated in the fertile plains of the Old World. The Egyptians and the Assyrians, we know, employed horses in war five thousand years ago.

War, indeed, and hunting were what the best horses

to the reins that at first they would not work without them. So the carters put them on again, but loosely, till after a few days the horses got used to the change, and worked without any bearing-rein far better than they had done before.

7. Fashion has been the cause of even worse cruelties. When a horse is in the shafts, he ought to be harnessed as close to the cart as possible, so as to pull the weight more easily. Now this causes the horse's tail to rub against the cart, and it has been thought best to shorten it by cutting off the last joint or two while the creature was young. But see the results of a stupid fashion. It is considered smart to dock the tails of riding-horses also; then the shorter the tail, the smarter the horse is thought to look.

8. This cutting of the tails is often cruelly done, and a great number of horses die every year from unskilful docking, or from neglect of the wounds. Then there is another consequence. The horses are dreadfully tormented by the flies they can no longer brush away. At the battle of Minden, fought in 1759, a great part of the cavalry was rendered useless by the suffering of the horses from this cause. There is a story of an innkeeper who charged twice as much for feeding a long-tailed horse as a short-tailed one. The latter was too much troubled by the flies to eat steadily.

9. What else can we do for our good servant the horse besides seeing that he is not barbarously docked, nor strapped up with a bearing-rein till he is prevented from working properly? We can house him comfortably, and see that the stable is clean and properly ventilated. We can choose the least slippery kinds of

paving for the streets, and take care in winter either to rough the horses' shoes or spread gravel over the slippery surfaces. We can use proper brakes and drags to ease the weight of the cart on hills.

10. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done a great work for horses. Cruel treatment of animals is now forbidden by law. Inspectors are sent out to watch, and to have those punished who break the law. The fear of punishment is wonderfully stimulating to the minds of men who are too stupid or too ignorant to think for themselves how animals should be treated.

11. Last of all, when a horse grows too old for the work it is doing, it would be very heartless to send it off into a new service where it would be harshly treated. The old servant is worthy of kindness at the end. Either make sure that it will be well treated, or have an end put to its life quietly and painlessly.

L. HUXLEY.

do-mes'ti-cāt-ed
spē'cial-ly
pur-suits'
pe-cu'li-ar-ly
thor'ough-bred

prof'i-ta-ble
llā'-ma
ig'no-rant
bear'ing-rein
har'nessed

un-skil'ful
ne-glect'
con-se-quence
dread'ful-ly
cav'al-ry

ven'ti-lāt-ed
So-ci'e-ty
Pre-ven'tion
in-spec'tors
stim'u-lāt-ing

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences containing the words family, familiar, familiarity, and unfamiliar.
2. Give two meanings of sensible, and say which of them is the opposite of insensible, and which of senseless.
3. Distinguish between the meanings of brethren and brothers, and give some other examples of nouns with two forms in the plural.

For NOTES, see page 258.

56. HASSAN'S DREAM.

1. By a clear well, beside a lonely road,
Hassan the humble had his poor abode ;
He could not roam abroad in search of fame
And noble deeds, for he was bent and lame.
No eyes smiled back to his at night or morn,
And evermore he moaned, " Why was I born ?
What good can I achieve ? Why do I live,
Who have no strength to strive, no gold to give ?
Others are opulent, beloved, renowned ;
What can I do ? Why cumber I the ground ? "
2. Even then a honey-bee, in passing, fell,
Burdened with pollen, in his crystal well ;
And Hassan raised it as it struggling lay,
Dried its wet wings, and sped it on its way ;
And, still repining, sought his daily toil,
Digging and watering the needy soil
Of his small vineyard, that he might one day
Share its rich fruit with those who came that way
3. He pruned the cruel thorns and briers which tore
The feet and robes of travellers by his door ;
He picked the sharp stones from the trodden way
Where barefoot pilgrims plodded day by day,
And beggar children, with unsandalled feet,
Wandered along in weariness and heat ;
He brought them in his carven cocoa-shell
Draughts of sweet water from his living well.
4. He found the lost lamb, wandering from its own,
And soothed its shivering by his chimney-stone ;
Spared the poor moth that sought his taper's blaze,
And fed the hungry birds in winter days ;

Saved the weak fledgeling fallen from the nest,
 Calmed its wild fear, and warmed it in his breast;
 Rescued the firefly from the spider's snare,
 And sent it on its shining path in air,
 And was a helper and a friend indeed
 To every suffering creature in its need;
 Yet all the while bewailed his lack of worth,
 And marvelled what his use could be on earth.

5. Once, musing thus, he laid him down to rest,
 And mourned no more, for comfort filled his breast:
 He dreamt his weary days had all gone by,
 And that he sought his bed of boughs to die;
 A great white angel stood beside him there,
 And said, "Thou hast had many ills to bear,
 O Hassan, and hast grieved in solitude
 Because thou canst not do great deeds of good;
 But since thy hand each day fresh succour brings
 To men distressed, even beasts and creeping things
 Cherishing all with thy wide charity,
 This thou hast done, beloved, unto Me."
 Then Hassan saw how blindly he had wept
 His narrow powers, and he smiled and slept.

ELIZABETH AKERS.

moaned	poll'en	un-san'dalled	be-wailed'	sol'i-tude
a-chieve'	pruned	co-co-a-shell	mar'velled	suc-cour
op'u-lent	bri'ers	draughts	müs'ing	dis-tressed'
cum'ber	trav-el-lers	fledge'ling	grieved	char'i-ty

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Write a list of words with the prefix be- (like beloved), and give its meaning in each.
2. Make sentences with the word speed as a noun, an intransitive verb, and a transitive verb.
3. Give a list of verbs that have two forms of past participle (like carved and carven).

For NOTES, see page 258.

57. THE BLOOD.

1. Every boy and girl has seen blood at one time or other, from some cut or scratch, but no one likes to see it. Many people faint at the sight of blood, and some young people think that a hurt which bleeds a little must be very serious indeed. A century or two ago it was believed that the loss of some blood was good for one's health. People used to go to doctors, and even to barbers and others who knew how to open a vein and bandage it again, in order that they might be bled; nowadays we think that a holiday with change of air is a better thing than bleeding for keeping us in good health.

2. While the loss of a little blood does not hurt a healthy person, the loss of too much is certain to cause death. The loss of less than half of the whole quantity in the body would be fatal. We speak of it as our "life-blood," and you will see that the name is well deserved when you think of its uses to us.

3. Every part of the body—flesh, skin, bones, and the rest—was at one time blood. All the parts of the body are constantly wasting away, some of them quickly, and others more slowly, and this waste must be made up by new material, which has to be got from the blood. Where does the blood get its supplies of material for building up the body? You know in a general way, no doubt, that all our nourishment comes from our food. This nourishment must be changed into blood, however, before it is of real service to the body. Let us see how this change takes place.

4. The first part of the change takes place in the mouth. The food is ground by the teeth and mixed with the saliva in the mouth. Our food should be well chewed if we want it to do us good. Birds swallow their food without chewing it, and dogs seem able to swallow and digest anything except a bone with very little chewing. Our power of digestion is not so great as theirs, however, so we should eat our food in a different and slower way, even though we feel very hungry.

5. When we swallow our food, it passes into the stomach. There it is mixed with a fluid which comes from the walls of the stomach, and it is kept turning round and round by the slow movements of those muscular walls until it becomes a creamy-like fluid. Then it leaves the stomach and passes into the very long and crooked tube known as the intestines.

6. In this tube it is mixed with various other fluids, the most important of which is bile from the liver; and as it receives these fluids, it becomes completely digested, or ready for mixing with the blood. All over the walls of the stomach and intestines there are little openings, the ends of very fine tubes, which suck up the food as it is fully digested. These pipes join, like brooks forming a river, and carry their load of nourishment to one of the large veins above the heart, where it is poured into the blood.

7. Since the nourishment of our body depends so much on what we eat and drink, young people, as well as old, should learn to avoid what is useless and hurtful in food and drink. This is specially

important for the young, for the body is more easily injured in some ways during youth. Besides, young people, while they are growing, have to attend to some extent to the *making* of their bodies, and they should learn to do it well.

8. Young people should take the kind of food that suits them, not the kind that may suit older people. Foods of a highly-seasoned or stimulating nature may be needed by old people, but are always hurtful to the young. The most dangerous habit in our country, however, is the use of stimulating and intoxicating drinks. They are not only dangerous to health, but the increasing desire for them, which often arises after one begins to use them, leads to many terrible evils.

9. No alcohol should ever pass the lips of a young person unless it is specially ordered by a doctor, and even tea and coffee should be very little used if at all. These drinks contain little or no nourishment, and young people do not need them as stimulants.

10. Doctors tell us that people are as much given to excess in eating as in drinking, and that much of their weak health comes from eating too much. Eating quickly, and eating too much, alike throw extra work on the stomach, and the result is that its work is badly done, the blood is imperfectly supplied with nourishment, and the health suffers. The same result follows if our food is not properly cooked.

11. We should take our meals regularly. The stomach seems to expect this, and is ready to pour out its fluid and mix it with the food at the usual time. When we eat at irregular times, the work

of digestion is not so well done. These are the most important things to attend to as regards the food that gives nourishment to the blood. In addition, a supply of fresh air is as necessary as food itself to keep the blood in a proper state.

vein	sa-li'va	in-tes'tines	in-tox'i-cāt-ing	ex-cess'
band-age	chew-ing	re-ceives'	in-creās-ing	im-per'fect-ly
hol'i-day	di-ges'tion	a-void'	al'co-hol	sup-plied'
fa'tal	mus'cu-lar	sea-soned	stim-u-lants	im-port'ant

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Make sentences containing the words season (in two senses), seasoning, and seasonable.
2. Give some nouns in -ant, meaning the person or thing which does (like stimulant).
3. Give some examples of the prefix in- (meaning not) becoming ir-, im-, and il-.

For NOTES, see page 258.

58. THE HEART AND ITS WORK.—I.

1. Have you ever noticed that when you were ill the first thing the doctor did when he came to see you



was to take up your hand and place his two fingers firmly on your wrist? Perhaps you know why he did so: it was in order that he might feel your pulse. If you place the points of your two first fingers on the wrist of your other hand, a little way above the thumb, and press firmly, you will feel a throbbing

movement under the skin.

2. Do this again after you have been running, and you will find the throbbing movement much more rapid, and also stronger, as if the moving part were able to resist a harder pressure. Place your hand next on the left side of your chest, and you will feel a throbbing movement there which keeps time exactly with that in your wrist.

3. So the pulse in your wrist tells the doctor the rate at which your heart is beating, and it also tells him the strength with which the heart is doing its work. In many kinds of disease the heart beats too rapidly, and at the same time the pulse feels feeble, and wanting in firmness.

4. We must now try to understand how the heart does its work, and what the use of that work is to the body. The work of the heart is to send the blood to every part of the body. The blood flows away from the heart in strong tubes called arteries. These arteries divide up into branches, which again divide and subdivide into smaller tubes. At last they are broken up into a network of tubes or blood-vessels called capillaries, which are finer than hairs. The capillaries join again to form small tubes called veins, and these small veins unite like the tributaries of a river to form the large veins which carry the blood back to the heart.

5. All movements in the body are caused by contraction of muscle, and the movement of the blood is due to this cause also. The heart is a hollow bag of strong muscle. Its movements will be most easily understood by thinking of it first as having a single chamber with two doors—one for the blood to enter from the veins, and one for it to leave by the ar-

teries. When the heart is at rest, the blood pours into it from the veins. Then it suddenly contracts. One would think that the blood would be squeezed out through both openings, but there is a valve or trap-

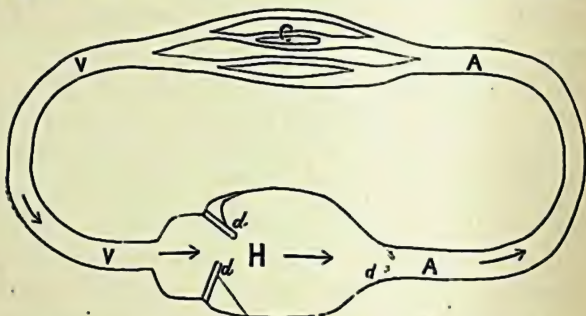


DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE THE ACTION OF THE HEART.

H, Heart. A, Arteries. V, Veins. C, Capillaries. d, Trap-doors or valves.

door which prevents it from getting back into the veins, so it is forced through the other door into the arteries.

6. Then the muscles of the heart become slack once more. Blood pours into it from the veins; but a valve at the entrance to the arteries prevents any from coming back that way, so it is filled from the veins alone. The next contraction forces this blood along the arteries in the same way as before, and thus the current is kept up. Every contraction or beat of the heart sends a fresh wave along the arteries, and it is this wave which we call the pulse.

7. But the heart is not by any means so simple in its form as we have so far thought of it. In the first place, the blood does not enter the large chamber or ventricle direct from the veins; it gathers in an entrance-chamber or lobby above, called the auricle

While the ventricle is discharging one portion of blood, another portion is getting ready for it in this entrance-chamber. There is a trap-door between the two chambers which opens downwards only, so that blood cannot get back from the ventricle to the auricle again.

8. We have spoken of it so far as a single organ, but the heart is really a double organ, or as we might say, consists of two hearts joined together—a right heart and a left. It has a right and a left division, each with its own auricle and ventricle, and there is no direct communication between these two divisions. The reason for this is that we have two circulations in our body. By the first the blood is sent all through the body, to nourish and warm it; by the second it is sent through the lungs, to be purified and supplied with oxygen to prepare it for its next journey, as we shall see in another lesson.

pulse	ar'ter-ies	squeezed	aur'i-cle
throb'bing	cap'il-la-ries	valve	dis-charg'ing
press'ure	trib'u-ta-ries	ven'tri-cle	com-mu-ni-ca'tion
firm'ness	con-trac'tion	lob'by	pu'ri-fied

WORD EXERCISE :—

1. Give the words formed from the root *-sist*, with the prefixes *ad-*, *ex-*, *in-*, and *per-*, with their meanings.
2. Make sentences containing the words *unit*, *unite*, *unity*, *unify*, *union*, and *uniform*.
3. Give various meanings for the words *charge* and *discharge*.

For NOTES, see page 258.

59. THE HEART AND ITS WORK.—II.

1. Let us now follow a drop of blood from the time it starts on a journey through the body till it is ready for its next journey. It leaves

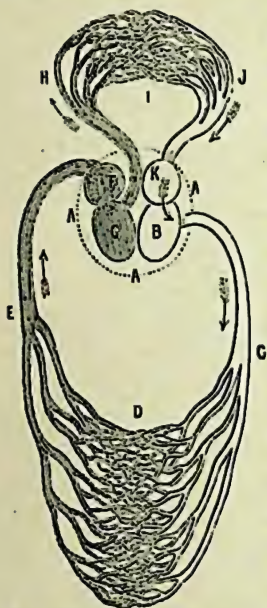


DIAGRAM OF THE CIRCULATION.

A, Heart. B, Left Ventricle.
C, Arteries. D, Capillaries of body.
E, Veins. F, Right Auricle.
G, Right Ventricle. H, I, J, Circulation through the arteries, capillaries, and veins of the lungs.
K, Left Auricle.

the left ventricle of the heart and enters the largest of the arteries. It travels downwards, we shall suppose, through the branch artery, which conveys blood to the foot. This artery gives off branch after branch, becoming smaller and smaller itself. At last it spreads out into a fine network of capillaries which you cannot see without a microscope, and which are so close together that you cannot push a needle into the skin without piercing some of them and letting out the blood.

2. Our drop of blood moves very slowly here; but it is urged on by the pressure of the stream from the heart. By-and-by a few of these fine capillaries unite to form a tiny

vein, and the drop begins to travel up through this vein. As it ascends, the vein becomes larger and larger through new tributaries joining it. Here and there, little bag-shaped valves or doors open to allow the blood to pass upwards, but shut to prevent it from

flowing downwards. By this means the whole weight of the blood does not rest on the lower parts of the veins.

3. Upwards our drop is pushed, until it reaches the large vein that enters the heart, but this time it enters the *right* auricle. Then it descends through the trap-door into the right ventricle, and is at once forced out through an artery which takes it to the lungs, where it is again sent through a network of capillaries. What happens to it there we shall learn later on. Back it comes from the lungs to the heart, once more through a vein, and this time enters the *left* auricle. Then it goes through the trap-door into the left ventricle, and is ready for a new journey.

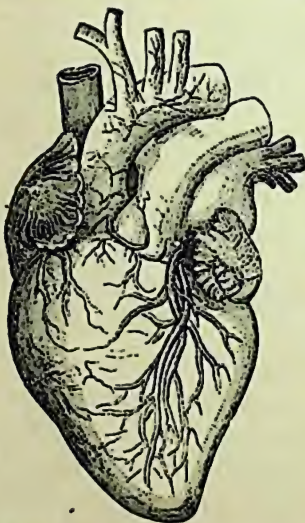
4. The blood moves rapidly through the larger arteries—about twelve inches per second. While in the capillaries, however, it moves only at the rate of an inch or two in a minute. The blood spends most of its time in the capillaries, for it is there that its work is really done; but each drop of blood must pass through only a very small length of these capillaries, or it would have all its nourishment taken away, and would become useless.

5. While the blood passes slowly through the capillaries, it gives up to the body the nourishment it received from the food, and the oxygen it took in from the air. Each part of the body finds in the blood what it requires. The flesh, the bone, the skin, and the hair are all helping themselves to something as the blood passes along. It carries back some waste matter which the body no longer needs, and gets rid of that chiefly through the lungs.

6. You can see that the heart has a great deal of work to do. It is unwise, therefore, to do anything

that would throw unnecessary work on it. Sometimes the heart is injured by people taking too violent exercise—running too hard, or lifting very heavy weights. Frequently it is injured by the use of strong drink. Alcohol affects the beating of the heart, and makes it work harder. It is like whipping a horse to make him run fast when there is no need for it; his strength is wasted, and he becomes weakened and exhausted. Spirits cause warmth at first, but this is apt to be followed by greater cold, and so men never use alcohol when they are in the polar regions. It wastes the strength without renewing it.

7. You have all seen the heart of a bullock or of a sheep in the butcher's window. Your own heart



is of very nearly the same shape, and in size it is a little larger than your closed fist. You may judge of its strength by the amount of work which it has been calculated a man's heart performs every day. The heart beats about seventy-five times a minute in a grown-up person, and somewhat faster in a young person. This means that it beats 108,000 times every twenty-four hours. It has been found that the

heart of a grown-up man does as much work every twenty-four hours in sending the blood through his

body as the muscles of his legs do when he walks to the top of a hill over 1,500 feet high.

8. What seems the greatest wonder of all, perhaps, is this, that all those movements are made without our knowing anything about them. If we try to keep our hand or arm moving regularly backwards and forwards, the muscles will soon become fatigued; and after they become fatigued, the movement will soon stop in spite of all our efforts. But the heart goes on without ceasing, minute after minute, hour after hour, day and night, for all the days and years of our life.

mi'cro-scope

pierc'ing

vi'o-lent

af-fects'

weak'ened

spir'its

pōl'ar

re-new'ing

būll'ock

būrch'er

cal'cu-lāt-ed

fa-tigued'

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Give a list of verbs with the prefix re- (like renew), and give its meaning in each.
2. Make sentences containing the words regular, regulate, regulation, irregular, and irregularity.
3. Write a list of words ending in -gue (like fatigue), where the -ue is not sounded.

For NOTES, see page 258.

60. THE LUNGS AND THEIR WORK.

1. The beating of the heart is not the only movement that must go on during sleep. The movements of breathing are as necessary to our life as those of the heart. You know that fresh air is necessary for our life and health, and that we should get fresh air into our houses by ventilating our rooms, especially our bedrooms; and you know that living in the open air as much as we can is good for the health. We

have now to see how the lungs do their work in making use of this fresh air.

2. You must not think that the lungs cause the movements of our breathing. We speak of them as the "organs of respiration," but the movements by which the air is drawn in and forced out again are not caused by the lungs. The ribs are covered with muscles which move them upwards and outwards, thus making the chest wider. At the same time a partition which lies across the body below the lungs is pulled downwards, and this increases the depth of the chest.

3. When you have a hollow space which is suddenly increased in size in this way, what will happen? Just what happens when you pull the handles of a pair of bellows apart, so as to enlarge their inside cavity. A quantity of air rushes in to fill up the additional space. It is the sudden enlargement of the chest cavity that causes the air to rush in through the nostrils, although we sometimes speak as if it were the entrance of the air that expanded the chest.

4. As soon as the chest has thus been filled with air, the muscles relax. The chest falls back to its former size, and in doing so it sends out a quantity of air equal to that which was breathed in. Then there is a slight pause, after which another breath is taken in and expelled in the same way. So the movements go on all through our life, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, but without any stoppage. These movements are partly under our control. We can make them a little faster or slower for a short time, but they go on in spite of us and without any effort on our part.

5. If anything causes the breathing to stop, the

heart soon ceases to beat also, and death is the result. The breathing stops either when no air can get into the chest, as in cases of suffocation and drowning, or when the air is bad, as in cases of gas poisoning. Those who dive for pearls and sponges learn to hold their breath for a much longer time than other people can do; but these occupations are generally bad for the health.

6. When you are happy and active, your breathing goes on regularly and quickly; but if something has made you sad and gloomy, you sit still, and your breathing is less vigorous. Have you ever noticed what happens then? All at once, in spite of yourself, you take in a long, deep breath, which we call a sigh. This sigh is a hint to you that your lungs are not getting enough fresh air, and that it would be better to take some exercise or do some work than to sit still and injure your health.

7. The lungs lie inside the chest, and fill up most of it. They extend above, behind, and on both sides of the heart. The air passes into them down the windpipe, which has two branches, one for each lung. These branches divide and subdivide until they end in very tiny little bags or cells, and it is those air-cells which form most of the lungs.

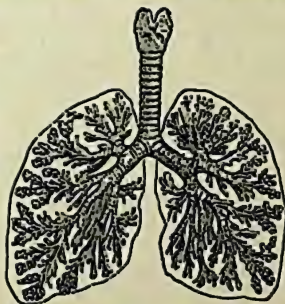


DIAGRAM OF THE LUNGS SHOWING
THE WINDPIPE AND AIR-CELLS.

8. The walls of the air-cells are covered with a network of capillaries, or small tubes, through which blood is circulating. In last

lesson you were told that the blood all passed through the lungs, and most of its time there is passed in these little pipes in the cell-walls of the lungs.

9. When the blood comes to the lungs, it is of a dark purplish-red colour, with little oxygen in it, and too much carbonic acid and other waste matter, which it has gathered up and carried with it from the various parts of the body. When it leaves the lungs, it is of a bright scarlet colour, and full of oxygen to be carried throughout the body, and given away to it as the blood flows along. The thin walls of the capillaries allow the oxygen to pass inwards and the carbonic acid to pass outwards through them. Thus the blood is made pure, and fitted for going once more on its life-giving journey.

10. The air we breathe in ought to be pure air; the air we breathe out is always impure. It contains carbonic acid and watery vapour from the blood, and other impurities, and we should have good ventilation in our houses to let this impure air escape. A grown-up person requires as much fresh air every day as would fill a room seven feet square and a little more than seven feet high.

11. Young people should be careful always to breathe through the nose and not through the mouth. Breathing through the mouth is not only an unpleasant habit, but it is often hurtful to the health. In cold weather it allows the air we breathe in to strike more directly down into the windpipe and the lungs, and we are thus apt to get colds. When coming out of a warm room in winter, it is specially important to keep the mouth shut for some time, and to breathe through the nostrils.

12. We should take care that our clothing is not too tight to allow the free movement of the chest in breathing. Much oxygen is needed by the body, and a want of good air is as sure to cause weakness as a want of good food. On the other hand, there is nothing better for our health than exercise in the fresh air by the sea-side or among the hills. The exercise causes our breathing to become deep and vigorous, while the air in such places is rich in oxygen, and free from the impurities which we can never get rid of in cities and crowded places.

brēath'ing
res-pi-ra'tion
par-ti'tion
han'dles
cav'i-ty

ad-di'tion-al
en-large'ment
re-lax'
pause
ex-pelled'

stop'page
con-trōl'
suf-fo-ca'tion
pearls
oc-cu-pa'tions

vig'or-ous
cir-cu-lāt-ing
pur'plish
car-bon'ic
im-pu'ri-ties

WORD EXERCISE:—

1. Write the words formed from the root *-spire* with the prefixes *in-*, *ex-*, *per-*, *re-*, *con-*, and *ad-*, and give their meanings.
2. Give a list of adjectives ending in *-ish*, and give the meaning of the termination in each.
3. Make sentences containing the words *expand*, *expansion*, *expanse*, and *expansive*.

For NOTES, see page 258.

POETRY.

TO A WATER-FOWL.

1. Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

2. Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

3. Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean side?

4. There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

5. All day thy wings have fanned
At that far height the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not weary to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is here.

6. And soon that toil shall end :
 Soon shalt thou find a summer home and rest,
 And scream among thy fellows ; reeds shall bend
 Soon o'er thy sheltered nest.

7. Thou'rt gone—the abyss of heaven
 Hath swallowed up thy form ; yet on my heart
 Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
 And shall not soon depart.

8. He who from zone to zone
 Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
 In the long way that I must tread alone
 Will lead my steps aright. W. C. BRYANT.

BRING FLOWERS.

1. Bring flowers, young flowers, for the festal board,
 To wreath the cup ere the wine is poured ;
 Bring flowers ! they are springing in wood and vale,
 Their breath floats out on the southern gale,
 And the touch of the sunbeam hath waked the rose,
 To deck the hall where the bright wine flows.
2. Bring flowers to strew in the conqueror's path,
 He hath shaken thrones with his stormy wrath !
 He comes with the spoils of nations back,
 The vines lie crushed in his chariot's track,
 The turf looks red where he won the day ;
 Bring flowers to die in the conqueror's way.
3. Bring flowers to the captive's lonely cell ;
 They have tales of the joyous woods to tell,
 Of the free blue streams, and the glowing sky,
 And the bright world shut from his languid eye ;

They will bear him a thought of the sunny hours,
And a dream of his youth—bring him flowers, wild flowers!

4. Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the bride to wear!
They were born to blush in her shining hair;
She is leaving the home of her childhood's mirth,
She hath bid farewell to her father's hearth,
Her place is now by another's side—
Bring flowers for the locks of the fair young bride!
5. Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed—
A crown for the brow of the early dead!
For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst,
For this in the woods was the violet nursed;
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring ye flowers, pale flowers!
6. Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer;
They are nature's offering, their place is there!
They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part;
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers!

MRS. HEMANS.

IVY SONG.

1. Oh, how could Fancy crown with thee
In ancient days the god of wine,
And bid thee at the banquet be
Companion of the vine?
Thy home, wild plant, is where each sound
Of revelry hath long been o'er,
Where song's full notes once pealed around,
But now are heard no more.

2. The Roman on his battle-plains,
Where kings before his eagles bent,
Entwined thee with exulting strains
Around the victor's tent;
Yet there, though fresh in glossy green
Triumphantly thy boughs might wave,
Better thou lovest the silent scene
Around the victor's grave.
3. Where sleep the sons of ages flown,
The bards and heroes of the past;
Where, through the halls of glory gone,
Murmurs the wintry blast;
Where years are hastening to efface
Each record of the grand and fair,—
Thou in thy solitary grace,
Wreath of the tomb, art there.
4. Oh, many a temple once sublime,
Beneath a blue Italian sky,
Hath nought of beauty left by time
Save thy wild tapestry!
And reared 'midst crags and clouds, 'tis thine
To wave where banners waved of yore,
O'er towers that crest the noble Rhine,
Along his rocky shore.
5. High from the fields of air look down
Those eyries of a vanished race—
Homes of the mighty, whose renown
Hath passed, and left no trace.
But there thou art; thy foliage bright
Unchanged the mountain storm can brave—
Thou, that wilt climb the loftiest height,
Or deck the humblest grave!

THE DAY IS DONE.

6. 'Tis still the same : where'er we tread,
 The wrecks of human power we see—
 The marvels of all ages fled
 Left to decay and thee !
 And still let man his fabrics rear,
 August, in beauty, grace, and strength ;
 Days pass—thou ivy never sere,
 And all is thine at length ! MRS. HEMANS.
-

THE DAY IS DONE.

1. The day is done, and the darkness
 Falls from the wings of night,
 As a feather is wafted downward
 From an eagle in his flight.
2. I see the lights of the village
 Gleam through the rain and the mist,
 And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
 That my soul cannot resist—
3. A feeling of sadness and longing
 That is not akin to pain,
 And resembles sorrow only
 As the mist resembles the rain.
4. Come, read to me some poem,
 Some simple and heartfelt lay,
 That shall soothe this restless feeling,
 And banish the thoughts of day.
5. Not from the grand old masters,
 Not from the bards sublime,
 Whose distant footsteps echo
 Through the corridors of Time.

6. For, like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavour ;
And to-night I long for rest.
7. Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start ;
8. Who, through long days of labour,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.
9. Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.
10. Then read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.
11. And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

LONGFELLOW.

THE SHIP-BUILDERS.

1. The sky is ruddy in the east,
The earth is grey below,
And, spectral in the river-mist,
The ship's white timbers show.

THE SHIP-BUILDERS.

Then let the sounds of measured stroke
And grating saw begin—
The broad axe to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin !

2. Hark !—roars the bellows, blast on blast,
The sooty smithy jars,
And fire-sparks, rising far and fast,
Are fading with the stars.
All day for us the smith shall stand
Beside that flashing forge ;
All day for us his heavy hand
The groaning anvil scourge.

3. From far-off hills the panting team
For us is toiling near ;
For us the raftsmen down the stream
Their island barges steer.
Rings out for us the axeman's stroke
In forests old and still—
For us the century-circled oak
Falls crashing down his hill.

4. Up, up ! in nobler toil than ours
No craftsmen bear a part :
We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human art.
Lay rib to rib and beam to beam,
And drive the tree-nails free ;
Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea.

5. Where'er the keel of our good ship
The sea's rough field shall plough.
Where'er her tossing spars shall drip
With salt spray caught below,

That ship must heed her master's beck,
Her helm obey his hand,
And seamen tread her reeling deck
As if they trod the land.

6. Her oaken ribs the vulture-beak
Of Northern ice may peel ;
The sunken rock and coral peak
May grate along her keel ;
And know we well the painted shell
We give to wind and wave
Must float, the sailor's citadel,
Or sink, the sailor's grave.

7. Ho ! strike away the bars and blocks,
And set the good ship free ;
Why lingers on these dusty rocks
The young bride of the sea ?
Look ! how she moves adown the grooves
In graceful beauty now,
How lowly on the breast she loves
Sinks down her virgin prow.

8. God bless her, wheresoe'er the breeze
Her snowy wing shall fan,
Beside the frozen Hebrides,
Or sultry Hindostan ;
Where'er, in mart or on the main.
With peaceful flag unfurled,
She helps to wind the silken chain
Of commerce round the world.

9. Speed on the ship ! but let her bear
No merchandise of sin,
No groaning cargo of despair
Her roomy hold within ;

THE TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

No Lethean drug for Eastern lands,
 Nor poison-draught for ours;
 But honest fruits of toiling hands
 And Nature's sun and showers.

10. Be hers the prairie's golden grain,
 The desert's golden sand,
 The clustered fruits of sunny Spain,
 The spice of Morning-land!
 Her pathway on the open main
 May blessings follow free,
 And glad hearts welcome back again
 Her white sails from the sea!

WHITTIER

THE TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

1. What hidest thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,
 Thou hollow-sounding and mysterious main?—
 Pale glistening pearls, and rainbow-coloured shells,
 Bright things which gleam unrecked of and in vain.—
 Keep, keep thy riches, melancholy Sea!
 We ask not such from thee.
2. Yet more, the depths have more! What wealth untold,
 Far down, and shining through their stillness, lies!
 Thou hast the starry gems, the burning gold,
 Won from ten thousand royal argosies,—
 Sweep o'er thy spoils, thou wild and wrathful main!
 Earth claims not *these* again!
3. Yet more, the depths have more! Thy waves have rolled
 Above the cities of a world gone by!
 Sand hath filled up the palaces of old,
 Sea-weed o'ergrown the halls of revelry!—
 Dash o'er them, Ocean, in thy scornful play!
 Man yields them to decay!

4. Yet more, the billows and the depths have more !
 High hearts and brave are gathered to thy breast !
 They hear not now the booming waters roar ;
 The battle-thunders will not break their rest !—
 Keep thy red gold and gems, thou stormy grave !
 Give back the true and brave !
 5. Give back the lost and lovely ! those for whom
 The place was kept at board and hearth so long,
 The prayer went up through midnight's breathless gloom,
 And the vain yearning woke 'midst festal song !
 Hold fast thy buried isles, thy towers o'erthrown—
 But all is not thine own !
 6. To thee the love of woman hath gone down,
 Dark flow thy tides o'er manhood's noble head,
 O'er youth's bright locks and beauty's flowery crown ;
 Yet must thou hear a voice—Restore the dead !
 Earth shall reclaim her precious things from thee !—
 Restore the dead, thou Sea ! MRS. HEMANS.
-

YOUNG LOCHINVAR.

1. Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the west ;
 Through all the wide Border his steed was the best :
 And save his good broad-sword he weapons had none ;
 He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.
 So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
 There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.
2. He stayed not for brake, and he stopped not for stone,
 He swam the Esk river where ford there was none ;
 But, ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
 The bride had consented—the gallant came late :
 For a laggard in love and a dastard in war
 Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.

3. So boldly he entered the Netherby hall,
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and brothers and all;
Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword,
(For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word),
"Come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"
4. "I long wooed your daughter, my suit you denied;—
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide—
And now am I come, with this lost love of mine
To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
There are maidens in Scotland, more lovely by far,
That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar."
5. The bride kissed the goblet; the knight took it up,
He quaffed off the wine, and he threw down the cup;
She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,
With a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar,—
"Now tread we a measure!" said young Lochinvar.
6. So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace;
While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,
And the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and
plume;
And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better by far
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
7. One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear,
When they reached the hall door, and the charger stood
near;
So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!—
"She is won! we are gone, over bank, bush, and scaur!
They'll have fleet steeds that follow!" quoth young
Lochinvar.

8. There was mounting 'mong Græmes of the Netherby
clan ;

Fosters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they
ran ;

There was racing and chasing on Cannobie lee,
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see !

So daring in love and so dauntless in war,
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar ?

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

THE RIDE OF JENNIE MACNEAL.

1. Paul Revere was a rider bold—

Well has his valorous deed been told ;

Sheridan's ride was a glorious one—

Oft it has been dwelt upon.

But why should *men* do all the deeds

On which the love of a patriot feeds ?

Hearken to me, while I reveal

The dashing ride of Jennie Macneal.

2. On a spot as pretty as might be found

In the dangerous length of the Neutral Ground,

In a cottage, cosy, and all their own,

She and her mother lived alone.

Safe were the two, with their frugal store,

From all of the many who passed their door ;

For Jennie's mother was strange to fears,

And Jennie was tall for fifteen years ;

With fun her eyes were glistening,

Her hair was the hue of the blackbird's wing.

And while the friends who knew her well

The sweetness of her heart could tell,

A gun that hung on the kitchen wall

Looked solemnly quick to heed her call ;

And they who were evil-minded knew
Her nerve was strong and her aim was true.

3. One night, when the sun had crept to bed,
And rain-clouds lingered overhead,
Soon after a knock at the outer door,
There entered a dozen dragoons or more.
The captain his hostess bent to greet,
Saying, "Madam, please give us a bit to eat;
We will pay you well.....
Then we must dash ten miles ahead,
To catch a rebel colonel abed.
He is visiting home, it doth appear;
We will make his pleasure cost him dear."
4. Now, the grey-haired colonel they hovered near
Had been Jennie's true friend, kind and dear;
And oft, in her younger days, had he
Right proudly perched her upon his knee.
She had hunted by his fatherly side;
He had taught her how to fence and ride,
And once had said, "The time may be
Your skill and courage may stand by me."
5. With never a thought or a moment more,
Bareheaded she slipped from the cottage door;
Ran out where the horses were left to feed,
Unhitched and mounted the captain's steed;
And down the hilly and rock-strewn way
She urged the fiery horse of grey.
Around her slender and cloakless form
Pattered and moaned the ceaseless storm;
Secure and tight a gloveless hand
Grasped the reins with stern command;
And on she rushed for the colonel's weal,
Brave, fearless-hearted Jennie Macneal.

6. Hark ! from the hills, a moment mute.
Came a clatter of hoofs in hot pursuit ;
And a cry from the foremost trooper said,
" Halt, or your blood be on your head ! "
She heeded it not, and not in vain
She lashed the horse with the bridle-rein.
Into the night the grey horse strode,
His shoes struck fire from the rocky road,
And the high-born courage that never dies
Flashed from his rider's coal-black eyes.
The pebbles flew from the fearful race ;
The rain-drops splashed on her glowing face.
" On—on, brave horse ! " with loud appeal,
Cried eager, resolute Jennie Macneal.

7. " Halt ! " once more came that voice of dread—
" Halt, or your blood be on your head ! "
But no one answering to the calls,
After her sped a volley of balls.
They passed her in her rapid flight—
They screamed to her left, they screamed to her
right ;
But, rushing still o'er the slippery track,
She sent no token of answer back.

8. The grey horse did his duty well,
Till all at once he stumbled and fell—
Himself escaping the nets of harm,
But flinging the girl with a broken arm.
Still undismayed by the numbing pain,
She clung to the horse's bridle-rein,
And gently bidding him to stand,
Patted him with her able hand ;
Then sprang again to the saddle-bow,
" Good horse ! one more trial now ! "

9. As if ashamed of the heedless fall,
He gathered his strength once more for all ;
And galloping down a hillside steep,
Gained on the troopers at every leap.
They were a furlong behind or more,
When the girl burst through the colonel's door—
Her poor arm, helpless, hanging with pain,
And she all drabbled and drenched with rain ;
But her cheeks as red as firebrands are,
And her eyes as bright as a blazing star—
And shouted, "Quick ! be quick, I say !
They come ! they come ! Away ! away !"
Then fainting on the floor she sank.

10.The startled colonel pressed
His wife and children to his breast,
And turned away from his fireside bright,
And glided into the stormy night ;
Then soon and safely made his way
To where the patriot army lay.
But first he bent in the warm firelight,
And kissed the forehead cold and white.

11. The girl roused up at the martial din,
Just as the troopers came rushing in ;
And laughed, even in the midst of a moan,
Saying, "Good sirs, your bird has flown.
'Twas I who scared him from his nest ;
So deal with me now as you think best.".....

12. But the gallant young captain bowed, and said,
"Of womankind I must crown you queen ;
So brave a girl I have never seen.
Wear this gold ring as your valour's due ;
And when peace comes, I'll come for you."

13. But Jennie's face an arch smile wore :

"There's a lad in Putnam's corps

Told me the same a long time ago ;

You two would never agree, I know.

I promised my love to be true as steel,"

Said brave, true-hearted Jennie Macneal.

WILL CARLETON.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

I. THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild—
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year ;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place ;
Unpractised he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour ;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train ;
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain ;
The long-remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast ;
The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowed ;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away,
Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won.

Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe ;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to virtue's side ;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all ;
And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul ;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place ;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran ;
E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.
His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed ;
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed ;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven :
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm ;
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head,

II. THE VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay—
There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school,

A man severe he was, and stern to view,—
I knew him well, and every truant knew ;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace,
The day's disasters in his morning face ;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he ;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned,

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew ;
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too ;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still ;
While words of learned length and thund'ring sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around ;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew,
But past is all his fame ; the very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot,

GOLDSMITH

NOTES AND MEANINGS.

1. THE MILLER'S TENTH.—I.

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| <p>3 His conscience, the power by which he knew right from wrong.
Widow, a married woman whose husband is dead.</p> | <p>4 Peace of mind, happiness. Diminishing, becoming less.
6 Confession, telling of his wrong doing.
8 Restored, given back.</p> |
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2. THE MILLER'S TENTH.—II.

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| <p>3 Convinced, satisfied in her mind.
6 Dread of evil, fear of something going to happen.
Dismounted, came off his horse.</p> | <p>9 Transgressors, evil-doers; those who do wrong.
10 Blushing, becoming red from shame, etc.</p> |
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3. THE LADDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

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| <p>1 Vices, errors; evil habits.
Tread, trample upon.
3 Impedes, stands in the way of.
4 Renown, fame. [session.
Eminent domain, supreme pos-
6 Pyramids, very ancient Egyptian
buildings with a square base,
and tapering to a point.
Cleave, divide.</p> | <p>6 Gigantic, immense; very high.
8 Attained, reached; gained
9 Discern, see plainly.
Destinies, fortunes; what is ap-
pointed or destined for one.
10 Irrevocable, that can never be
recalled.
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth
(1807-1882), American poet.</p> |
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4. "PAPER, SIR?"

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| <p>2 General Election, choosing Mem-
bers to make up a new Par-
liament.
5 Summary, short accounts of the
chief news of the day.</p> | <p>5 India, a large country in the south
of Asia under British rule.
China, a large empire in the east
of Asia.
6 Gossip, idle talk.</p> |
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| <p>6 Cafés, coffee-houses; eating-houses.
Paris, the capital of France.</p> <p>7 Ancestors, forefathers.
Telegraph, wires along which messages are sent by means of electricity.</p> | <p>9 Reporters, men who write reports of matters of interest for a newspaper. [writing.
Writing out, copying into ordinary
Shorthand, a system of signs which can be written more quickly than ordinary writing.</p> |
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5. CONTENTMENT.

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| <p>1 Disguised himself, made himself look different by changing his dress or appearance.</p> <p>2 Tedious, tiresome.</p> <p>4 Sphere, position.
Despised, looked down on; thought little of.</p> | <p>5 Ambition, desire for honour or high place.</p> <p>6 Wretched, small; mean-looking.</p> <p>9 Lot, position in life; what is allotted to one.
Rheumatism, a severe pain in the muscles and joints.</p> |
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6. THE MALLANGONG.

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| <p>1 Natural history, the study of animals.</p> <p>2 Realized, knew it to be true.</p> <p>3 Regular, accustomed; practised.
Wary, watchful; always on the look-out for danger.</p> | <p>3 Equipped, fitted out; furnished with everything needful.</p> <p>7 Scientific people, people having an exact knowledge of a subject.</p> <p>9 Mammal, an animal that suckles its young.</p> |
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7. THE STORY OF CYRUS FIELD.—I

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| <p>1 Massachusetts, one of the United States of North America.
New York, the largest city in the United States.</p> <p>3 Definite, settled.
Enterprise, undertaking.
Cable, rope of copper wire covered with gutta-percha, strengthened and protected by iron or steel wires on the outside.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, a large gulf on the east of Canada.</p> | <p>3 Newfoundland, a large island off the east coast of Canada.
Engineer, one who plans roads, bridges, etc.</p> <p>4 Electric current, the passage of electricity along a wire.</p> <p>10 Distracted, put in confusion.
Civil war, war between different parties of the same country.</p> <p>11 Grappling-irons, an instrument having many iron hooks to catch hold with.</p> |
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8. THE STORY OF CYRUS FIELD.—II.

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| <p>1 The "Great Eastern," the name of the largest ship ever built.</p> | <p>2 Columbus (1445-1506), the discoverer of America.</p> |
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- 2 The New World, America.
 4 Spliced, joined by working each broken end into the other.
 Hold, the hollow or lower part of a ship where goods are put.
 5 Valentia, an island off the west coast of Ireland.
 Nova Scotia, a peninsula on the east coast of Canada.
 St. Pierre', a small island belonging to France.
 Panama', an isthmus joining North and South America.

- 5 Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, in the south-west of Europe.
 Pernambú'co, a town of Brazil South America.
 Brest, a town on the north-west coast of France.
 6 Universal, general; world-wide.
 Reproached, found fault with.
 Sacrifice, self-denial.
 7 Brazen, made of brass.
 Musketry, muskets or rifles.
 Skirmish, a slight battle between small parties.

9. A SEA DREAM.

- P Sapphire, bright blue.
 Silvery spears, etc., rays of light coming from the stars.
 2 Phosphorus, a light given out by small sea animals like the faint blue light of phosphorus.

- 3 Croon, sing softly; hum.
 Sultry, very hot.
 Radiant, beaming with light.
 4 Amethyst, violet blue.
 Passionate, fervent; showing strong feelings.

10. BETWEEN SEA AND SKY.—I.

- 3 Salad, herbs, such as samphire, lettuce, etc., eaten raw with salt, vinegar, oil, etc.
 Crevices, nooks; small openings in the rocks.

- 4 Athletic, robust; well adapted to all physical exercise.
 Expeditions, outings; journeys
 6 Disembarked, landed from the
 Projecting, jutting out. [boat.]

11. BETWEEN SEA AND SKY.—II.

- 2 Sneer, a look of contempt or disdain.
 3 Dissuade him, turn his mind from it (opposite of *persuade*).
 5 Recess, nook; opening.

- 9 Dent, mark or hollow made by a blow.
 Clutched, seized hold of.
 10 Emphatically, firmly; with emphasis.

12. THE KANGAROO.

- 1 Quadruped, any four-footed animal.
 8 Endurance, power of continuing for a long time.
 Brought to bay, forced to fight; without means of escape.

- 9 Balcony, a small gallery or platform outside a window.
 10 Retreated, went back.
 11 Incident, occurrence.
 Impressed, affected; touched in the feelings.

13. LAKE COMO.

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|---|---|
| <p>1 Italy, a country in the south of Europe.
 Invalids, people who are unwell.
 Balmy, soothing; sweet-smelling, like balm.
 4 Placid, peaceful; unruffled.
 Mysterious, strange; difficult to understand.
 Profound, deep; intense.</p> | <p>4 Tremulous, quivering; trembling.
 5 Awning, a curtain to give shelter from the heat of the sun.
 After-part, stern.
 Bow, fore-part.
 6 Canopied, provided with awnings.
 Picturesque (<i>pic-tu-resk</i>), picture-
 8 Oozes, flows slowly. [like.
 9 Factories, workshops.</p> |
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14. BOOTS AND SHOES.

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|---|---|
| <p>2 Rudely, roughly.
 Plaited, braided; twisted.
 Eastern lands, countries to the east of Europe; Asia.
 4 France, a country in the west of Europe. [lessly.
 Absurdly, ridiculously; sense-
 5 Horse Guards, the chief British cavalry regiments.</p> | <p>6 Adopted, brought into use.
 Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), great British general.
 7 Belgium, a country in the west of Europe.
 8 Corn, a hard growth on a part of the foot.
 Bunion, a painful swelling on the toe-joints.</p> |
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15. FOLLOWING A STAR.

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| <p>1 Egypt, a country in the north-east of Africa.
 Dominions, domains; places under one government.
 Sultan, the title of the ruler of Turkey.
 Turkey, a country in the south-east of Europe.
 Sû'ez Canal, a canal made to join the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.
 2 Hostile, unfriendly.</p> | <p>2 Pasha, a title given to officers of high rank in the Turkish army.
 Tel-el-Kebir', a small village in
 3 Tablet, slab. [Lower Egypt.
 Commemorated, kept in memory.
 5 Goal, purpose; end.
 Sudden morning. This refers to the absence of twilight in the tropics.
 7 Hapless, unfortunate; unlucky.
 9 Mission, service.
 Enlisted, engaged.</p> |
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16. WHY "PAT" WORE THE V.C.

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| <p>1 Rampart, bulwark; wall or mound round a fortified place.
 Prospect, view.
 Bastion, a building of earth or stone at the angle of a fortress.
 8 Exhibited, shown; open to view.</p> | <p>3 Descent, parentage.
 Parade, drill.
 Deserter, one who runs away.
 Colonel (<i>kur'nd</i>), the leader of a body or column of soldiers.
 Comical, peculiar; strange.</p> |
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| <p>4 Afghans, the people of Afghanistan, a country in Asia, north-west of India.
 Colour-Sergeant, the sergeant who carries the colours or flag of a regiment.
 5 Valour, bravery.</p> | <p>5 Heroic, brave; gallant.
 6 Candahar', a large city in Afghanistan.
 7 Assailant, one who makes an attack.
 8 Dispatches, reports.
 Unconscious, insensible.</p> |
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17. STRANGE SAVINGS-BANKS.—I.

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| <p>2 Evidently, seemingly; clearly.
 3 Miser, one who denies himself and others the comforts of life in order to hoard up money.
 Retort, answer back.
 4 Plundered, robbed.
 5 Scanty, small; poor.</p> | <p>5 Fare, feeding.
 Flabby, soft; loose.
 Menageries, collections of wild animals for show.
 6 Bankrupt, one not able to pay his debts; one whose bank is broken.</p> |
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18. STRANGE SAVINGS-BANKS.—II.

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|---|---|
| <p>1 Hoards, supplies; what they have saved up.
 2 Staff of life, bread.
 3 Absorbs, drinks in.
 Shrivel, wither.</p> | <p>3 Decay, waste away.
 4 Ingenious, clever; skilful.
 8 Cape Colony, a country in the south of Africa belonging to Britain.</p> |
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19. THE LAST TREE OF THE FOREST.

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| <p>3 Glades, open spaces in a forest.
 4 Plume, feather.
 5 Train, followers.
 Borne, carried.
 Panoply, armour.</p> | <p>6 Array, dress.
 Yore, olden times.
 9 Embowered, shaded; protected.
 11 Cabin, cottage; small house.
 Recks not of, gives no thought to.</p> |
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20. A SWIM FOR LIFE.

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| <p>1 Skiff, a light boat.
 2 Twilight, the faint light before sunrise or after sunset.
 Moored, tied to the shore.
 Buck, a male deer.
 Skirting, keeping close to the side of.
 8 Antlers, branching horns.
 Chambers, compartments; parts of a fire-arm in which the charge is placed.</p> | <p>3 Cartridge, case of pasteboard, copper, or brass, containing the exact charge of powder for any fire-arm.
 5 Gunwale (<i>gun'l</i>), the upper edge of a boat's side.
 8 Tenacity, firmness; power of holding fast.
 9 Exhausted, tired out.
 12 Molest, harm; hurt.
 Towed, pulled through the water.</p> |
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21. COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD.

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| <p>1 Savage, untaught; uncivilized.
Tribes, clans; divisions of a nation.
Matted, uncombed; like a mat.</p> <p>2 Cone, a figure with a round base,
and tapering towards the top,
like a sugar-loaf.</p> <p>3 Thirteenth century, 1201-1300.
James the Fifth, King of Scotland
from 1513 to 1542.
Elizabeth, Queen of England from
1558 to 1603.</p> <p>4 Carded, combed; smoothed out.</p> | <p>5 Microscope, an instrument for
viewing very small objects.</p> <p>6 Fibres, thin threads.</p> <p>7 Queen Victoria, began to reign in
1837.</p> <p>8 Varnish, polish.
Plush, a kind of cloth like velvet,
but having a longer nap.</p> <p>9 Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen of
Scotland from 1542 to 1587.
James the Sixth, King of Great
Britain from 1603 to 1625.</p> |
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22. THE BATTLE OF MORGARTEN.

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| <p>1 Switzerland, Austria, countries
of Central Europe.</p> <p>2 Routed, put to flight.</p> <p>3 Wine-month, October.
Prime, perfection; full beauty.
Switzer's clime, the country of
the Swiss.
Vintage music, the songs of those
who gather the grapes.
Steel-girt, armour-clad.</p> <p>5 Hasli, a valley in Switzerland.
Schreckhorn, Rigi, lofty summits
of the Alps.</p> <p>6 Blazoned streamers, flags adorned
with coats of arms, etc.</p> <p>7 Rock defile, narrow gully or</p> | <p>valley between high cliffs.</p> <p>7 Brood, hang over.</p> <p>8 Wound, followed the winding
path; came.
Columns, lines of soldiers.</p> <p>9 Serried power, crowded ranks.</p> <p>10 Lauwine (<i>lou-re'nay</i>), avalanche.</p> <p>11 Chivalry, knights and warriors.
Uri, a district in the centre of
Switzerland.
William Tell, famous as the
champion of Swiss liberty.</p> <p>13 Cuirass, breastplate.</p> <p>14 Mien, look; expression.
Mrs. Hemans (1794-1835), En-
glish poetess.</p> |
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23. A SWISS VILLAGE.

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| <p>1 Remote regions, out-of-the-way
districts.</p> <p>3 Perpendicular, straight up and
down.
Glaciers, bodies of ice slowly mov-
ing down a mountain valley;
rivers of ice.</p> <p>4 Familiar, intimate; well-known.</p> <p>6 Sun-dial, a flat surface with a pin
in the centre, the direction of
the shadow of which shows the
time of day.</p> | <p>7 Luxury, something used for en-
joyment over and above what
is necessary.</p> <p>8 Loom, an instrument for weaving
cloth.
Exporters, people who send goods
out of the country.
Zürich, a town in the north of
Switzerland.
Dawn, daybreak.</p> <p>11 Promptly, without hesitating;
at once.</p> |
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24. ULRICA: A TALE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—I.

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| <p>1 Commotion, confusion.
Proclamation, order; notice given to the people.</p> <p>2 Betrothed, engaged; promised in marriage.</p> <p>3 Tilled, made ready for seed.</p> | <p>4 Halifax, chief city of Nova Scotia.
Site, place selected; situation.
Flax, a plant from which linen is made.</p> <p>5 Meditation, deep thought.
Recognized, knew.</p> |
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25. ULRICA: A TALE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—II.

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|---|--|
| <p>1 Plumage, feathers.</p> <p>3 Venture, run the risk of going.</p> <p>4 Resolute, determined; fixed in purpose.</p> | <p>5 Pastures, feeding grounds for sleek, smooth; shining. [cattle.</p> <p>7 Pedigree, descent.
Ancestry, forefathers.</p> |
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26. GRAND PRÉ.

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| <p>1 Pri-me'val, belonging to the earliest ages.
Roe, the female deer.
Aca'dian, belonging to Acadia, the French name of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>2 Tradition, story passed down from father to son.</p> <p>3 Basin of Minas, a bay on the east side of the Bay of Fundy.
Secluded, retired; separated from others.
Incessant, without ceasing.
Turbulent, restless.</p> <p>4 Blom'ldon, a headland of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>5 Normandy, an old province in the north-west of France.</p> | <p>5 Henries, French kings of the name of Henry.
Dormer-windows, windows on a sloping roof, standing straight up and down.
Basement, floor on the level of the street.</p> <p>6 Tranquil, peaceful; calm.
Vanes, weather-cocks.
Distaff, staff or rod on which flax is fixed for spinning.</p> <p>8 Serenely, peacefully.
Anon, forthwith; at once.
Belfry, a tower in which a bell is hung. [prayer.
An'gelus, bell calling to evening
Incense, spices burned in worship.</p> |
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27. THE FUGITIVES OF FRENCH CROSS.

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| <p>1 Patriotism, love of country or people.
Indians, native inhabitants of America.</p> <p>2 Port Royal, now Annapolis, on west coast of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>3 Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.</p> | <p>3 New Brunswick, a province in the east of Canada.</p> <p>4 Mussels, a kind of shell-fish.</p> <p>5 Glistened, shone.</p> <p>6 Stricken, struck down.</p> <p>6 Echoed, repeated.
Eddies, currents.</p> <p>10 Lustre, brightness.</p> |
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28. THE BLOW-PIPE.

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| <p>1 <i>Guiana</i> (<i>ge-d'na</i>), a country in the north of South America.
 <i>Quest</i>, search.
 <i>Rio Negro</i>, a river of Brazil, South America.</p> | <p>2 Tapering, becoming narrower towards one end.
 4 Brittle, easily broken.
 5 Quiver, a case in which arrows are carried.
 6 <i>Lynx</i>, a wild animal of the cat kind.
 Decoys, entices.</p> |
| <p>2 Reed, a thick, coarse grass, with hollow, jointed stalks, growing near or in water.</p> | |

29. THE VENETIAN GONDOLA.

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| <p><i>Venē'tian</i>, belonging to Venice, a city in the north of Italy.
 1 Prow, bow ; fore-part.
 2 Propelled, driven forward.
 Draws, requires for floating.</p> | <p>3 Merchandise, goods ; trade.
 4 Vague, hazy.
 7 Rowlock, rest for an oar.
 10 Quays (<i>kees</i>), landing-places.
 Doge (<i>do'jay</i>), the ruler of Venice.</p> |
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30. VENICE.

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| <p>2 Invisible, unseen ; not to be traced by sight.
 Dome, rounded roof, like a cup turned upside down.
 Mosque (<i>mosk</i>), a Mohammedan church or temple.
 Portico, porch ; covered entrance.</p> | <p>2 Azure, deep blue.
 Pile, lofty building.
 4 Lagoon, a shallow lake or pool, especially one into which the tide flows.
 Mandolin, a stringed musical instrument.</p> |
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31. A STORY OF TWO ARTISTS.

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| <p>1 Professed, pretended to have.
 <i>Sincere</i>, real.
 2 Jew, descendant of Jacob ; Israelite ; Hebrew.
 4 Council, rulers.
 Frank, open ; straightforward.
 5 Commission, order ; piece of work entrusted to any one.</p> | <p>8 Brilliant, distinguished ; grand.
 August', imposing.
 9 Signor (<i>sēn'yor</i>), Sir.
 Compete, try against.
 Wretched, miserable.
 Base, low ; mean.
 10 Masterpiece, a piece of work done with great skill.</p> |
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32. GOOD FOR EVIL.

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|---|--|
| <p>2 Unaffected, natural ; without affectation or pretence.
 3 Turks, the people of Turkey, a</p> | <p>country partly in Europe and partly in Asia.
 Smyrna, chief town of Asia Minor.</p> |
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| <p>3 Traitor, betrayer ; one who is false to something entrusted to him.
League, alliance.</p> <p>4 Corfu, a small island off the west coast of Turkey in Europe.
Banishment, exile ; being com-</p> | <p>pelled to leave one's native country.</p> <p>10 Remorse, regret ; being sorry for what one has done.
Self-reproach, finding fault with oneself.</p> |
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33. CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—I.

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| <p>2 Rosettes, something in the form of a rose (literally a small rose).
3 Dusky, dark-coloured.
Mingle, mix.
Kindred, relations ; those of the same kind or family.</p> | <p>5 Acid, sour.
Skeleton, bones without the flesh or skin.
7 Curdle, change into a solid mass.
Lapland, a district in the far north of Europe.</p> |
|--|---|

34. CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—II.

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|---|---|
| <p>2 Suffocated, killed from want of air ; choked.
3 Tentacle, a long feeler or finger for laying hold of anything.
Palm, inner part of the hand.
5 Minute', very small ; tiny.
6 Bristles, stiff hairs standing erect.
7 Lobes, flat rounded parts.
9 Tropical countries, countries in</p> | <p>the Torrid Zone, the hottest part of the earth.
9 Botanic, belonging to botany, the science of plants.
Tendrill, the slender shoot of a
10 Absorbed, sucked in. [plant.
11 Acquired, learned ; got possession of.
Ingenious, clever ; skilful.</p> |
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35. FISHING SONGS.

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| <p>1 Gaff, wooden handle, with a hook attached, for landing fish.
Staff, fishing-rod.
2 Whirlpool, body of water whirling round in a circle.
Fitful, irregular in movement.
Grating, harsh-sounding.
3 Wily, cunning ; sly.
Sullen, gloomy ; silent.
6 Osier, made of willow twigs.
Creel, a basket for carrying fish.</p> | <p>6 Trailer, dropper, names given to different flies in a cast.
Cast, number of flies fastened to the same line.
Midges, small flies.
Plover, a common wild bird.
Hackle, feathers used for making artificial flies.
7 Alder, a tree or shrub growing in moist ground.
8 Subtle (sut'l), wily ; cunning.</p> |
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36. SUMMER AND WINTER IN SWEDEN.

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| <p>Sweden, a country in the north-west of Europe.</p> | <p>1 Balloon, silk bag filled with gas.</p> |
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|---|---|
| <p>2 Translate, change from one language into another.</p> <p>4 Horizon, line where earth and sky seem to meet.</p> <p>9 Abeam, in the direction of the</p> | <p>cross beams that support the deck of a ship; on the side.</p> <p>9 Yacht (<i>yawl</i>), a swift, light boat for pleasure-sailing.</p> <p>10 Luminous, bright; full of light.</p> |
|---|---|

37. SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2 The French Revolution, 1789 to 1795.</p> <p>Clay modelling, making figures out of clay.</p> <p>Designer, one who plans and sketches.</p> <p>Engraver, one who cuts pictures or letters on stone or metal.</p> <p>3 Documents, written or printed papers.</p> <p>Embossed, raised.</p> <p>4 Suggested, proposed.</p> | <p>4 Die, stamp.</p> <p>6 Bronze, a mixture of copper and tin.</p> <p>7 Patent law, law giving the right to the profits of an invention to the inventor for a certain time.</p> <p>9 Malleable, that can be beaten out.</p> <p>Oxygen, a gas found in the air necessary for the support of life and flame.</p> <p>Carbon, an element found in wood, coal, charcoal, etc.</p> |
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38. A DAY IN THE DESERT.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Bleaching, whitening.</p> <p>2 Train, line of camels and attendants.</p> <p>5 Amiable, lovable. [ants. Notable, worthy of being noticed.</p> <p>Virtues, good points in his character.</p> <p>Evide, escape; get out of the way of.</p> <p>Irksome, troublesome; tiresome.</p> <p>7 Jerking, jolting; throwing or pulling with a quick, short motion.</p> <p>8 Posture, position.</p> | <p>8 Arab, a native of Arabia, a country in the south-west of Asia.</p> <p>Philosopher, a man of great wisdom.</p> <p>9 Halter, a rope for leading an animal.</p> <p>Indian file, one behind the other; single file.</p> <p>10 Wistfully, longingly; eagerly.</p> <p>Presumed, ventured; taken it upon him.</p> <p>Swarthy, tawny; dark-coloured.</p> |
|--|---|

39. RAVEN'S CRAG.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2 The civil war, war between Charles the First and the Parliament, 1642-1649.</p> <p>Charles the First, King of Great Britain from 1625 to 1649.</p> <p>Cromwell, the leader of the Parliamentary forces during the civil war.</p> <p>3 Kinsman, relation; one of the same kindred or family.</p> | <p>3 The Commonwealth, 1649-1660.</p> <p>Steward, overseer; one who looks after another's estate.</p> <p>4 Winsome, attractive; lovable.</p> <p>8 Ironsides, the name given to the soldiers under Cromwell.</p> <p>11 Signature, a person's name written by his own hand.</p> <p>12 Dingy, dirty-coloured; soiled.</p> <p>13 Genuine, real; not false.</p> |
|--|--|

40. ENGLAND'S DEAD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Son of the ocean isle, native of Britain.
 Reared, raised; erected.
 Glory's bed, the graves of those who have died in war.</p> <p>3 Egypt, a country in the north-east of Africa.
 Burning plains, deserts.
 Noon-day, mid-day sun.</p> <p>5 Ganges, the great river of India.</p> | <p>7 Western wilds, forests of America
 Columbia, part of British North America.</p> <p>8 Reck, care.</p> <p>9 Pyrenees', mountains between France and Spain.
 Ron'cesvalles, a village in Spain.</p> <p>13 The men of field and wave, soldiers and sailors.
 Piles, monuments.</p> |
|--|---|

41. A CLIMB UP MOUNT VESUVIUS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Mount Vesu'vius, a volcanic mountain in the south-west of Italy, near Naples.</p> <p>1 Cable railway, a railway on which the cars are drawn by a strong rope.</p> <p>2 Indigo, the name of a plant from which a blue dye is got.
 Liquorice, a plant used in medicine.</p> <p>Torrid zone, the broad belt round the middle of the earth where the heat is very great.</p> <p>Temperate regions, places between the tropics and the polar</p> | <p>circles, where it is neither very hot nor very cold.</p> <p>4 Lava, melted matter thrown out of a volcano.
 Molten, melted.</p> <p>5 Bay of Na'ples, a lovely bay on the south-west of Italy.
 City, Naples.</p> <p>Ap'ennines, a mountain range running through Italy.</p> <p>9 Crater, the mouth of a volcano.</p> <p>11 Field-glasses, instruments for seeing objects at a distance.
 Shrouded, covered as with a shroud.</p> |
|---|---|

42. A CITY OF THE DEAD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Extinct, put out; ended.</p> <p>5 Tottering, shaking.
 Panic, state of great alarm and confusion.</p> <p>6 Chariot, a kind of carriage.</p> <p>Convulsions, violent shakings.</p> <p>9 Excavation, digging or hollowing</p> | <p>12 Flinching, wavering; shrinking.</p> <p>13 Gladiator, one who fought for pay to amuse a crowd.
 Ædile, Roman magistrate.
 Kalends, the first day of each month.
 Scribe, writer.</p> |
|--|---|

43. ROME AND THE ROMANS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2 Latin, language spoken by the ancient Romans.</p> <p>3 Greeks, the people of Greece, a</p> | <p>country in the south-east of Europe.</p> <p>4 Usurper, one who takes by force</p> |
|---|--|

- the position belonging to another.
- 4 Tiber, a river in Central Italy.
- 6 Republic, a country whose ruler is chosen by the people.
Empire, country ruled over by an emperor.
- 7 Spartans, a warlike race who lived in the south of Greece.
- 8 Treason, being false to one's king or country.
- 9 Senators, councillors.
- 12 Danube, a large river flowing east through Central Europe.
Rhine, a river flowing north through Germany.
- 13 Triumphal arches, arches built in memory of a great triumph or victory.
Aqueducts (*ak'we-ducts*), channels constructed for conducting or bringing in water.
Amphitheatre, circular building with seats all round, and having an open space, called the arena, in the centre.
- 14 Client, one who comes to another for help.
Patron, one who gives help and favour.
- 15 Bribery, paying for office or honour.

44. THE ROMANS AT TABLE

- 2 Columns, pillars.
- 3 Ivory, a substance got mostly from the tusks of elephants.
- 5 Preceding, previous.
- 6 Dessert, fruit served after dinner.
Bill of fare, list of dishes.
Dregs, the part of a liquid that falls to the bottom.
- 9 Repast, meal.
Juggling, conjuring; making sport by tricks.
Mullet, a fish highly esteemed as food.
Barbel, a fresh-water fish.
Flamingoes, wading birds found in the tropics.

45. THE FISHERMEN.

- 1 Schooners, vessels with two masts.
Craft, vessels.
Bank of Newfoundland, a large sand-bank to the east of Newfoundland.
Labrador, a district on the north-east coast of Canada.
Gulf Stream, a stream of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic to the shores of Britain and Norway.
Quaker, one of the Society of Friends.
Quaker Post, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892).
- 2 Amain, with might and main.
Lubber, lazy; stay-at-home.
- 4 Spectral, ghostly; like a spectre or ghost.
Gannet, a bird found in the northern seas.
Murre, a sea-bird; also called guillemot.
Scuds, clouds scudding or being driven quickly across the sky.
Reef, a line of rocks lying near or at the surface of the water.
- 6 Teeming, swarming.
- 7 Congeals, turns into ice.
- 9 Give way, work hard at your oars or sails.

46. HUNTING THE SEA-OTTER.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Precipitously, like a precipice.
Aleu'tian, belonging to the Aleu-
tian Islands in the North Pa-
cific.
Squat, broad. | 3 Clubbing, striking with clubs.
4 Accurate, sure; certain.
7 Diameter, breadth through the
centre.
9 Veteran, old and experienced. |
|---|---|

47. A SEAL-SKIN COAT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 Arabian, belonging to Arabia, a
large country in the south-west
of Asia.
Legends, stories founded on im-
agination; fables. | 4 Behring Sea, part of the North
Pacific Ocean.
5 Quarter, part of the world.
Comical, funny.
6 Frolicsome, full of fun. |
|---|--|

48. SELF-DEFENCE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Great auk, a large bird of the
auk species, somewhat like a
penguin.
Botanists, people who make a
special study of plants.
2 Browsing, feeding on plants and
6 Studded, covered. [grass. | 7 Quest, search.
8 Sedges, a kind of coarse grass
growing in swamps.
9 Drought, want of rain.
11 Absolutely, really.
Southey, Robert (1773-1843), En-
glish poet. |
|--|---|

49. THE HOLLY TREE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Contemplates, thinks carefully
about.
Confound, baffle; put into con-
fusion.
Atheist, one who does not believe
in God. | 1 Sophistries, false reasonings in-
tended to mislead.
3 Moralize, draw a moral from; learn
4 Austere, stern; severe. [a lesson.
5 Asperities, roughness of manner.
6 Sober, quiet. |
|--|--|

50. THE "SPECIAL."

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Engineer, one who works an en-
gine.
3 Junction, the place where two or
more railway lines meet.
6 Reverse, make the engine go in
the opposite direction.
Vehement, forcible; violent; fu-
rious.
Freight, cargo. | 6 Staves, narrow strips of wood.
Kegs, casks.
7 Throttle, a valve which regulates
the supply of steam.
8 Brake, drag; a piece of wood
pressed against a wheel to
stop it.
10 Compliment, praise; words said
in one's favour. |
|---|--|

51. DOWN THE MOSELLE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Quaintness, strangeness; rustic appearance.
Impressive, striking.
Ravines, deep hollows; gorges.</p> <p>2 Motz, Treves, Cologne, towns in the west of Germany.
Nancy, town in the east of France.</p> <p>3 Tiller, the handle by which the helm is moved.
Infantry, foot-soldiers.
Emerge, come out.</p> <p>4 Foundry, a workshop where metals</p> | <p>are melted and poured into moulds.</p> <p>4 Embowered, enclosed; surrounded.</p> <p>5 Coblenz, a town in the west of Germany.
Buoyed, supported by floats or buoys.</p> <p>9 Appreciate, value.
Architecture, styles of building.
Intercourse, coming in contact with.</p> |
|---|---|

52. THE LAST FRENCH LESSON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Alsace, a district in the south-west of Germany.
Ceded, given up.
Franco-German War, war between France and Germany in 1870-1871.</p> <p>2 Reprimand, severe rebuke.
Prussian, belonging to Prussia, the chief state of the German Empire.</p> | <p>3 Mayor, chief magistrate.</p> <p>5 Embroidered, adorned with figures worked in needlework.</p> <p>6 Berlin, the capital of Germany.
Saar, a tributary of the Moselle.</p> <p>9 Polished, refined; elegant.
Richest, grandest; most complete.</p> <p>12 Vive la France! long live France! France for ever!</p> |
|---|---|

53. BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

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|---|---|
| <p>Bingen, a village of Germany, on the Rhine.</p> <p>1 Legion, a regiment; part of an army.
Algiers, the capital of Algeria, a country in the north of Africa.
Dearth, want.
Token, something given as a remembrance.</p> <p>2 Corse, corpse; lifeless body.</p> | <p>2 Life's morn, the days of youth.</p> <p>3 Scanty hoard, small savings.</p> <p>4 Steadfast, firm.</p> <p>5 Coquetry, trifling; flirting.
Prison, the body.</p> <p>6 Of yore, long ago.
Confidingly, trustingly.
Hon. Mrs. Norton (1808-1877), English poetess.</p> |
|---|---|

54. KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Polish, belonging to Poland, a country in the west of European Russia.
Siberia, a large territory in Northern Asia belonging to Russia.</p> | <p>2 Indignant, very angry.</p> <p>3 Barbarous, like savages.</p> <p>7 Surgeon, a doctor; one who cures wounds or injuries of the body.</p> <p>8 Ferocity, fierceness.</p> |
|--|--|

55. THE HORSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Domesticated, trained to live near houses ; tamed.
Assyrians, an ancient race that lived in Western Asia.</p> <p>2 Endurance, the power of working for a long time without rest or complaint.
Thoroughbreds, horses bred from the best blood.</p> | <p>3 Llama, a small animal of the camel kind.</p> <p>6 Sir Arthur Helps (1817-1875), English essayist and historian.</p> <p>7 Dock, cut short.</p> <p>8 Minden, a town of Prussia.
Cavalry, horse-soldiers.</p> <p>9 Ventilated, aired.</p> <p>10 Stimulating, rousing.</p> |
|--|---|

56. HASSAN'S DREAM.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Achieve, perform ; do.
Opulent, wealthy.
Renowned, famous ; noted.
Cumber the ground, be in the way.</p> <p>2 Pollen, the fine powder on flowers.
Repining, complaining ; murmuring.</p> | <p>3 Unsaddled, bare ; without sandals.</p> <p>4 Fledgeling, a bird that has newly got its feathers.
Bewailed, lamented ; deplored.</p> <p>5 Musing, pondering ; thinking
Succour, relief ; help. [deeply.</p> |
|---|--|

57. THE BLOOD.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Vein, a tube carrying the blood to the heart.</p> <p>4 Saliva, the fluid that moistens the mouth ; spittle.</p> <p>5 Muscular, made of muscle.</p> <p>8 Seasoned, flavoured with spices.</p> | <p>8 Intoxicating drinks, drinks which make one drunk.</p> <p>9 Alcohol, the intoxicating or poisonous element in certain drinks.</p> <p>10 Excess, taking too much ; intemperance.</p> |
|---|---|

58. THE HEART AND ITS WORK.—I.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2 Resist, withstand ; keep back.</p> <p>4 Subdivide, divide again.</p> <p>5 Contraction, drawing or gathering together.
Valve, a kind of flap or lid.</p> | <p>7 Discharging, emptying out.</p> <p>8 Organ, part of the body fitted to do a certain kind of work.
Communication, means of passing from one place to another.</p> |
|--|--|

59. THE HEART AND ITS WORK.—II.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Microscope, an instrument for viewing very small objects.</p> <p>6 Exhausted, worn out.
Spirits, alcohol.</p> | <p>6 Polar regions, land near the Poles.</p> <p>7 Calculated, reckoned ; counted.</p> <p>8 Fatigued, exhausted ; very tired.</p> |
|--|--|

60. THE LUNGS AND THEIR WORK.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2 Respiration, taking in and putting out air from the lungs.
Partition, division.</p> <p>3 Cavity, hollow part.</p> | <p>3 Expanded, enlarged.</p> <p>4 Relax, slacken.
Expelled, put out.</p> <p>6 Vigorous, strong ; forcible.</p> |
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WORD-BUILDING AND DERIVATION.

FORMATION OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS FROM EACH OTHER.

There are three ways in which one word is formed from another word:—

- (a) By a change within the word; as, *sing*, *song*.
 (b) By an addition at the end of the word (affix); as, *hard*, *hardness*; *treat*, *treatment*.
 (c) By an addition at the beginning of the word (prefix); as, *large*, *enlarge*; *dew*, *bedew*.

1. NOUNS FORMED FROM VERBS.

	Verb.	Noun.	
(a) BY CHANGE.	to sing	song	= thing sung.
	to speak	speech	= thing spoken.
	to tell	tale	= thing told.
	to grieve	grief	= act of grieving.
(b) BY AFFIX.	to beg	beggar	} = agent, or doer of the action.
	to read	reader	
	to trust	trustee	= person to whom.
	to resemble	resemblance	= state, or condition
	to weigh	weight	} = thing done.
(c) BY PREFIX.	to act	action	
	to come	income	= that which comes in.
	to lay	outlay	= that which is laid out.

2. NOUNS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.

	Adjective.	Noun.	
BY AFFIX.	broad	breadth	} = state, or act.
	hard	hardness	
	honest	honesty	
	hale	health	
	brave	bravery	
	high	height	

3. NOUNS FORMED FROM NOUNS.

	Noun.	Noun.	
(a) BY CHANGE.	head	hood	= cover for head.
	king	kingdom	} = sphere, or state.
(b) BY AFFIX.	bishop	bishopric	
	man	manhood	} = diminutives, meaning "little."
	lamb	lambkin	
	cat	kitten	
	duck	duckling	} = one outside the law.
(c) BY PREFIX.	outlaw	outlaw	
	house	outhouse	= an outside house.

4. ADJECTIVES FORMED FROM NOUNS.

	Noun.	Adjective.	
(a) BY CHANGE.	pride	proud	} = having, or full of.
	heat	hot	
	wit	wise	
(b) BY AFFIX.	health	healthy	= full of health.
	peace	peaceful	= full of peace.
	gold	golden	= made of gold.
	passion	passionate	= full of passion.
(c) BY PREFIX.	door	indoor, outdoor.	
	side	inside, outside.	

5. ADJECTIVES FORMED FROM VERBS.

	Verb.	Adjective.
BY AFFIX.	act	active.
	please	pleasant.

6. ADJECTIVES FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.

	Adjective.	Adjective.
BY AFFIX.	green	greenish.
	foul	fulsome.

7. VERBS FORMED FROM NOUNS.

	Noun.	Verb.
(a) BY CHANGE.	cloth	clothe.
	glass	glaze.
(b) BY AFFIX.	captive	captivate.
	author	authorize
(c) BY PREFIX.	force	enforce.
	dew	bedew.

8. VERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.

	Adjective.	Verb.	
(a) BY CHANGE.	hale	heal	= to make.
(b) BY AFFIX.	bright	brighten	} = to make.
	equal	equalize	
(c) BY PREFIX.	able	enable	} = to make.
	calm	becalm	

9. VERBS FORMED FROM VERBS.

	Verb.	Verb.	
(a) BY CHANGE.	to sit	to set	= to make to sit.
	to fall	to foll	= to make to fall.
	to rise	to raise	= to make to rise.
	to daze	to dazzle	
(b) BY AFFIX.	to hang	to hanker	} frequentative terminations, denoting repeated action.
	to gleam	to glimmer	
	to roam	to ramble	
	to wrest	to wrestle	
	to stride	to straddle	
(c) BY PREFIX.	to carry	to miscarry.	
	to trust	to distrust.	
	to tie	to untie.	
	to fill	to refill.	
	to sprinkle	to besprinkle.	

MEANING AND USE OF PREFIXES.

1. LATIN PREFIXES.

Latin Prefixes are prepositions or adverbs put before root-words in the Latin language, in order to make compounds. The Latin compounds have in most cases been converted into English words, but sometimes a Latin prefix is joined to an English word; as, *ante-room*.

The prefix alters or modifies the meaning of the root to which it is joined. Thus, *ceed* or *cede* means to go: *ex-ceed* means to go out or beyond; *pro-ceed*, to go forward; *pre-cede*, to go before; *re-cede*, to go back; *sue-ceed*, to go under or after; *inter-cede*, to go between.

The form of the prefix is frequently altered in composition. A very common change is that the last letter of the prefix is made the same as the first letter of the root; as, *sub* and *ceed* become *succeed*; *sub* and *fer* become *suffer*; *sub* and *port* become *support*; *ad* and *cept* become *accept*; *ad* and *tend* become *attend*; *con* and *lect* become *collect*.

A, ab, abs, from:

a-vert (to turn from), ab-solve (to loose from), abs-tract (to draw from).

Ad, to; also ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-, a-:

ad-hera, ac-cess, af-fect, ag-gressor, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pear, ar-rivo, as-sume, at-tach, a-gree.

Amb, round about, on both sides: amb-lent (surrounding), amb-ition (going round, canvassing for office).

Ante, before; also anti-:

ante-date, ante-chamber, ante-room (a room before or leading to another room), anti-cipate.

Bene, well:

bene-fit (well-done), bene-factor (well-door).

Bis, twice; also bi-, bin-:

bis-cuit (twice-cooked), bi-ped, bin-ocular (with double vision).

Circum, around; also cirou-:

circum-vent (to come round, to deceive), circu-it (a journey round).

Con, together, with; also co-, cog-, col-, com-, cor-:

con-nect, co-operate, cog-nate (born with, allied), col-lect, com-mence, cor-rect.

Contra, against; also contro-, counter-:
contra-dict (to speak against), contro-vert (to turn against), counter-mand (to order against).

De, down, from, of:

de-fect (cast down), de-part (to part from), de-scribe (to write of).

Dis, asunder, apart, not; dif-, di-:

dis-pel (to drive apart), dis-trust (not to trust), dif-fer (to brar apart, to be unlike), di-vest (to uncliothe).

Ex, out of, beyond; also co-, ef-, e-:

ex-press (to press out), co-centric, ef-fect, e-mit.

Extra, beyond:

extra-ordinary, extra-vagant.

In, into or in (before verbs); also il-, im-, ir-, em-, en-:

in-ject, il-lumine, im-pose, ir-rigate, em-body, en-velop.

In, not (before adjectives, etc.); also il, im-, ir-, i-:

in-active, il-legal, im-possible, ir-reverent, i-gnable.

Inter, between; also intel-, enter-:

inter-pose, inter-dict, inter-fere, intel-ligent, enter-tain.

Intro, within.

intro-duce, intro-mit, intro-vert.

Male, badly; also mali-, mal-:

male-factor, mali-gnant (of an evil nature), mal-treat.

Non, not:

non-sense, non-descript.

Ob, against; also oc-, of-, op-, os-, o-:

ob-struct, oc-casion, of-fer, op-pose, os-tensible (held out to view), o-mit.

Per, through; also **pel**:
per-mit, per-sist, pol-lucid (clear
through and through).

Post, after:
post-pono, post-humous (after death),
post-script.

Pra, before:
pre-fix, pre-figure, pre-dict, pre-cede,
pre-fer.

Præter, beyond
præter-natural, præter-mit.

Pro, before, instead of; also **pol**-, **por**-,
pur-:

pro-duce, pro-noun, pol-lute (to over-
flow), por-tend (to stretch forward),
pur-vey, pur-pose.

Re, back, again; also **red**-:
re-mit, re-peat, red-emption (buying
back).

Retro, backward:
retro-spect, retro-grade.

Sed, apart; also **sed**-:
se-cede, sed-ition (going away).

Sine, without:

sine-cure (without care).

Sub, under; also **suc**-, **suf**-, **sug**-, **sum**-,
sup-, **sur**-, **sus**-, **su**-:
sub-ject, suc-ceed, suf-fer, sug-gest (to
carry under one's notice), sum-mon,
sup-port, sur-reptitious, sus-pend, su-
spect.

Subter, beneath:

subter-fuge (an underhand escape).

Super, over; also **supra**-, **sur**-:

super-lative, super-sede, supra-mun-
dane, sur-prise, sur-mount, sur-vey
sur-pass.

Trans, beyond, across; also **tran**-, **tra**-:
trans-port, tran-spire (to breathe
through; to become public), tra-verse,
tra-duce.

Ultra, beyond, extremely:

ultra-marine (beyond the sea), ultra-
montane (beyond the mountains—that
is, the Alps; hence, Italian), ultra-
liberal (over-liberal).

The following are examples of **Double Prefixes**:—circum-amb-ient,
re-col-lect, re-com-mence, in-cor-rect, re-im-pose, in-sub-ordinate, in-
trans-itive.

2. ENGLISH PREFIXES.

English Prefixes are prefixes derived from Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) words.

In some cases an English prefix is joined to a word of Latin or French origin; as, *out-cry*, *out-line*, *out-post*. Such compounds are called Hybrids.

A, on; also **an**-, **on**-, **o'**:
a-board, a-foot, a-bed, a-wake, a-rise,
an-on (in one-instant), on-set, o'clock.

Be, by, about:
be-speak, be-dew, be-calm, be-praise,
be-spatter, be-neath, be-low.

For, against:
for-bid, for-swear.

Fors, before:
fore-see, fore-know, fore-tell.

Gain, against:
gain-say.

In, in, to make; also **en**-, **em**-, **im**-:
in-come, en-throne, em-bark, im-bitter.

Mis, wrong:
mis-deed, mis-hap, mis-conduct.

No, not; usually **n**-:
n-aught, n-ay, n-either, n-ever, n-one,
n-or, no-body (= none-body).

Off, from, proceeding from:

off-shoot, off-spring, off-ing.

Out, beyond:

out-live, out-do, out-run, out-side, out-
law, out-look.

Over, above, beyond:

over-do, over-charge, over-throw, over-
seer, over-look.

Over, upper:

over-coat, over-shoes.

To, for, to:

to-day (for the day), to-night, to-
morrow; to-gether, to-ward.

Un, not (with adjectives):

un-happy, un-able, un-clean, un-fair
un-wise.

Un, reversal (with verbs):

un-do, un-lie, un-bind, un-fold, un-
cover, un-dress, un-make.

Un, on:
un-til, un-to.
Under, beneath:
under-stand, under-sell, under-neath.

Up, upward:
up-heave, up-hold, up-land, up-ward.
With, against, back:
with-hold, with-draw, with-stand.

3. GREEK PREFIXES.

Greek Prefixes are derived from Ancient Greek. They are frequent in scientific terms.

A, without, not; also an-:
a-theist (without God), a-pathy (without feeling), an-archy (without government).

Amphi, both:
amphi-bious (with both lives—land and water), amphi-theatre (a circular theatre).

Ana, through, up:
ana-lysis (a loosening up), ana-tomy (a cutting up).

Anti, against; also ant-:
anti-dote (given against poison), anti-agonist (a striver against).

Apo, from; also ap-:
apo-state (an offstander), ap-hellion (farthest from the sun).

Cata, down, against:
cata-ract (a rushing down), cata-strophe (an over-turning).

Dia, through:
dia-meter (a measure through), dia-tribe (a rubbing through—a bitter speech).

Em, in or on; also em-:
em-demic (in, or peculiar to, a people), em-phasis (a showing on, making clear).

Endon, within:
endo-genous (growing from within).

Epi, upon:
epi-demic (on, or common to, a people), epi-taph (on a tomb).

Exo, without; also ex-:
exo-genous (growing outside), ex-odus (a way out).

Hyper, over, above:
hyper-critical (over critical).

Hypo, under:
hypo-thesis (something placed under).

Meta, change:
meta-phor (a change of object, a name belonging to one thing applied to another).

Para, against, side by side; also par-:
para-dox (against common opinion), para-phrase (something beside or like something else), par-allel (one beside another).

Peri, round about:
peri-meter (measurement around).

Syn, together; also sy-, syl-, sym-:
syn-thesis (a placing together), sy-stem (parts placed together), syl-lable (letters taken together), sym-pathy (feeling together).

AFFIXES OR TERMINATIONS.

In the following lists, the most common Affixes or Terminations used in English are grouped according to their meaning or force, not according to their origin in different languages:—

(1.) Denoting the agent, or the doer of a thing.

an.....grammarian, librarian.
ant.....descendant, occupant.
ar.....beggar, liar.
ard.....drunkard, sluggard.
ary.....lapidary, plenipotentiary.
eer.....auctioneer, mutineer.
ent.....respondent, agent.

cr.....reader, baker.
ist.....botanist, duellist.
or.....confessor, inspector.
ster.....maltster, spinster.

(2.) Denoting the object, or the receiver of a thing.

ate.....advocate, confederate.
ee.....trustee, committee.
ite.....favourite.

*Parse have
je as have the
Vim and
es*

(3.) Denoting state of being, or quality.

acy.....accuracy, celibacy.
 age.....average, foliage.
 ancy.....fragrance, occupancy.
 dom.....kingdom, freedom.
 ence, ency.....excellence, tendency.
 hood.....manhood, neighbourhood.
 ion.....creation, tension.
 ism.....heroism, egotism.
 ment.....banishment, engagement.
 mony.....parsimony, testimony.
 ness.....hardness, darkness.
 ry.....slavery, bravery.
 ship.....courtship, partnership.
 t.....weight, height.
 th.....warmth, health.
 tude.....multitude, gratitude.
 ty.....royalty, poverty.
 ure.....pleasure, rapture.
 y.....jealousy, victory.

(4.) Denoting littleness (diminutive).

cle, cule.....particle, animalcule.
 kin, en.....lambkin, kitten.
 let.....rivulet, eaglet.
 ling.....darling, seedling.
 ock.....hillock, paddock.
 y.....baby, Tommy.

(5.) Denoting rank or office.

acy.....curacy, papacy.
 ate.....protectorate, pontificate.
 dom.....dukedom, kingdom.
 ric.....bishopric.
 ship.....mastership, clerkship.

(6.) Denoting place.

ary, ory.....library, depository.
 erie.....menagerie.
 ery, ry.....brewery, honoury.
 y.....rectory.

(7.) Denoting full of.

ful.....plentiful, beautiful.
 ical.....methodical, poetical.
 ive.....instructive, operative.

ose.....verbose, jocose.
 ous.....populous, glorious.
 some.....fulsome, wearisome.
 y.....wealthy, healthy.

(8.) Denoting of, or belonging to.

ac.....demoniac, elegiac.
 al.....paternal, filial.
 an, ane.....human, humane.
 ar.....circular, ocular.
 ary.....military, adversary.
 en.....wooden, golden.
 ic.....public, domestic.
 id.....florid, morbid.
 ile.....juvenile, hostile.
 ine.....feminine, sanguine.
 ish.....British, selfish.

(9.) Other Adjective terminations.

ant, ent, denoting being...	{ abundant, prevalent.
ble..... " may be..	{ arable, audible.
ern..... " direction	{ southern, western.
ile..... " may be..	{ docile, tractile.
less..... " without..	{ careless, homeless.
like..... " likeness..	{ warlike, manlike.
ly..... " likeness..	{ friendly, brotherly.

(10.) Denoting to make.

ate.....abdicate, complicate.
 en.....deepen, lengthen.
 fy.....beautify, sanctify.
 ish.....publish, admonish.
 ise.....advertise.
 ize.....authorize.

(11.) Adverbial terminations.

ly....denoting like.....	{ artfully, fearfully.
ward.. " direction..	{ homeward, outward.
wise.. " manner....	{ likewise, otherwise.

COMMON ROOTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

(Lists of Words grouped for Analysis and Explanation.)

<p>pos, pon (place)</p> <p>pose post position positive compose decompose discompose deposit dispose expose impose interpose oppose preposition propose purpose repose suppose transpose component opponent postpone depone exponent compound expound propound</p> <hr/> <p>spect, spic (look)</p> <p>spectacles spectator spectre aspect expect inspect perspective prospect respect retrospect suspect conspicuous despicable despise despite suspicion species specify special</p>	<p>ject, jac (throw)</p> <p>abject adjective conjecture dejected eject interjection object project reject subject trajectory ejaculate jet jetty jut</p> <hr/> <p>gress, grad (step)</p> <p>aggressor congress digression egress progress retrogressive transgress grade gradual degrade retrograde degree ingredient</p> <hr/> <p>vert, vers (turn)</p> <p>avert convert divert invert pervert revert subvert verse adversary averse conversation diverse inverse</p>	<p>rect, reg (rule, ruled, right)</p> <p>rector correct direct erect rectify rectitude rectangle regent regiment regal regicide regular region</p> <hr/> <p>cess, ced (go, yield)</p> <p>accession ancestor (-antecessor) excess intercession predecessor process procession recess secession success successor cede accede antecedent concede exceed intercede precede proceed recede secede succeed cease cessation decease</p> <hr/> <p>curs, cur, cours (run)</p> <p>cursory discursive</p>	<p>excursion incursion precursor current concurrence incur occur recur course concourse discourse intercourse recourse succour</p> <hr/> <p>serv (wait on, keep)</p> <p>conservative conservatory observe preserve reserve reservoir serve servant servile deserve subservient serf desert' dessert</p> <hr/> <p>cap, cep, cip, celpt, celt, calv (take)</p> <p>capable capacity captor captive accept conception deception except intercept perception precept reception susceptible anticipate incipient</p>	<p>participate principal recipe receipt conceit deceit conceive deceive receive</p> <hr/> <p>fact, fac, fect, fic, fy (do, make)</p> <p>fact factory benefactor faculty facility affect affection confectioner defect effect infect perfect refectory beneficial deficient efficient sufficient edifice office artificial difficult proficiency magnify feat fit forfeit</p> <hr/> <p>duct, duo (lead)</p> <p>duct ductile conduct deduct induction introduction production reduction</p>
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viaduct
aqueduct
conduce
deduce
educer
induce
introduce
produce
reduce
duke
duchess
ducal
ducat

vis, vid, vey
(see)

visible
vision
visit
visor
advise
provision
revise
supervise
vista
evident
provide
survey
purveyor
view

script, scrib
(write)

scriptures
conscript
description
inscription
manuscript
postscript
prescription
subscription
transcription
scribe
ascribe
describe
inscribe
prescribe
subscribe
transcribe

graph, gram
(write, writ-
ten)

graphic
biography

geography
lithograph
paragraph
photograph
telegraph
grammar
diagram
programme
telegram

port
(1, carry)

portable
porter
portfolio
portmanteau
import
importance
export
opportunity
purport
report
support
transport
portly
department
(2, gate)

portal
porter
portico
porch
(3, harbour)
seaport
Oporto
port (wine)

vent, ven
(come, go)

venture
advent
adventure
circumvent
convent
conventicle
event
invent
prevent
avenue
contravene
convener
convenient
covenant
intervene
revenue
supervene

claus, clus,
clos, clud
(shut)

clause
conclusion
exclusion
recluse
seclusion
close
enclose
inclose
disclose
closet
conclude
exclude
include
preclude
seclude

solut, solv
(loose, melt)
solution
insoluble
absolute
dissolution
indissoluble
resolution
irresolute
solve
solvent
absolved
dissolve
resolve
insolvency

ques, quis,
quer, quir
(seek)

quest
question
conquest
inquest
request
exquisite
disquisition
inquisition
inquisitive
perquisite
requisite
query
conquer
acquire
inquire
require

puls, pel
(drive, beat)

pulse
pulsation
compulsion
expulsion
impulse
repulse
compel
dispel
expel
impel
propel
repel

spir (breathe)

spirit
aspire
aspirate
conspire
dispirited
expire
inspiration
perspiration
respiration
transpire
sprite
sprightly

stat, stit, sta,
stan, st
(stand, fix)

state
stately
statement
station
statistics
estate
reinstatate
statue
statute
constitute
superstition
destitute
institution
restitution
substitute
stable
establish
substance
circumstance
constant
distant
instant
rest
arrest

tent, ten,
tain, tin
(hold, keep)

contents
contentment
retentive
tenant
tenacious
sustenance
abstain
contain
detain
entertain
maintain
obtain
retain
sustain
abstinence
continue
continent
retinue

tend, tens,
tent (strive,
stretch)

tendency
attend
contend
distend
extend
intend
pretend
superintend
tension
extensive
intense
pretension
pretence
tent
attentive
contentious
extent
intention
tempt
attempt

car, char
(waggon)

car
carry
carpenter
cargo
cart
chariot
charge
discharge

GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

PARSING TABLE.

PART OF SPEECH.	KIND.	PERSON.	NUMBER.	GENDER.	CASE.	SYNTAX.
NOUN.	Proper. Common. (Abstract.) (Collective.)	3rd Person, except Nominative of Address and nouns in apposition to 1st & 2nd pers. pronouns.	Singular. Plural.	Masculine. Feminine. Neuter. Common.	Nominative .. To— Possessive Qualifying— Objective After—	
PRONOUN.	KIND.	PERSON.	NUMBER.	GENDER.	CASE.	SYNTAX.
	Pers. } Antecedent— Rel. } ont— Indefinite. Interrogative.	1st, 2nd, 3rd. 3rd.	Singular. Plural.	Masculine. Feminine. Neuter. Common.	Nominative .. To— Possessive Qualifying— Objective After—	

VERB.	KIND.	CONJUGATION.	VOICE.	MOOD.	TENSE.	NUMBER.	PERSON.	SYNTAX.
Transitive. Intransitive. Substantive.	Weak or Strong. Regular or Irregular.	Active Passive	Indicative. Subjunctive. (Potential). Imperative. Infinitive. Participle.	Present. Past. Future. Etc.	Singular. Plural.	1st. 2nd. 3rd.	Nominative—	

ADJECTIVE.	KIND.	DEGREE.	SYNTAX.	ADVERB.	KIND.	DEGREE.	SYNTAX.
Demonstrative. Quality. Quantity. Number. Etc.	Positive. Comparative. Superlative.	Qualifying— { attributively or predicatively.	Manner. Time. Place. Cause. Degree. Etc.	Positive. Comparative. Superlative.	Modifying—		

PREPOSITION.	CONJUNCTION.	INTERJECTION.
Relating — to —, and governing —.	Co-ordinate { connecting— Subordinate { and —.	Expressing surprise, fear, joy, etc.

EXAMPLE.—*Cruel treatment of animals is now forbidden by law.*

Cruel treatment of animals is forbidden now by law.	adj. of qual., pos. degree, qual. <i>treatment</i> attributively. noun, com. (abstract), 3rd. pers., sing. numb., neut. gend., nom. case to <i>is</i> <i>forbidden</i> . prep., rel. <i>treatment</i> to <i>animals</i> , and gov. <i>animals</i> . noun, com., 3rd pers., plu. numb., com. gend., obj. case, gov. by <i>of</i> . verb, irreg., trans., pass. voice, ind. mood, pres. tense, sing. numb., 3rd pers., agreeing with <i>treatment</i> . adv., time, pos. degree, mod. <i>is forbidden</i> . prep., rel. <i>is forbidden</i> to <i>law</i> , and gov. <i>law</i> . noun, com., 3rd pers., sing. numb., neut. gend., obj. case, gov. by <i>by</i> .
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ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

1. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

The simple Subject of a sentence may be either a Noun or some word equivalent to a Noun; for example,—

1. A *Noun*; as, *Birds* sing.
2. A *Pronoun*; as, *They* sing.
3. An *Infinitive* or a *Gerund*; as, *To err* is human. *Singing* is pleasant.
4. An *Adjective used Substantively*; as, *The brave* deserve the fair.

The simple Predicate is always a finite Verb; as, *Birds sing*.
The prisoner should have been punished.

The Adjuncts (or Attributes) of the Subject are Adjectives, or other qualifying words or phrases; as,—

1. An *Adjective*; as, *Some* birds sing. *The* clock strikes.
2. A *Participle*; as, *Rolling* stones gather no moss.
3. A *Possessive*; as, *Mary's* bird sings.
4. A *Noun in apposition*; as, *Cousin William* paints.
5. A *Phrase*; as, *Birds of a feather* flock together.

The Adjuncts of the Predicate are either Adverbs or Complements.

An Adverbial Adjunct (or Extension) is a word or a phrase added to a Verb to express *Time*, *Place*, *Manner*, or *Cause*. It may be,—

1. An *Adverb*; as, *Birds sing sweetly* (Manner).
2. A *Phrase*; as, *Birds sing during the day* (Time), *in the woods* (Place).

A Complement is a word or a phrase added to an incomplete Verb, to complete the sense. It may be,—

1. An *Object* after a Transitive Verb; as, *George killed a salmon*.
2. A *Noun* or an *Adjective* after an Intransitive or Substantive Verb; as, *Victoria is Queen*. *The apples are ripe*. *The woods became green*. *Philip has grown stout*.

3. An *Infinitive*; as, The French determined *to retire*. The whole Assembly seemed *to comply*.

Note that the complement, like the nominative, may be enlarged with adjuncts; as, George killed *a very large* salmon. Victoria is Queen of *England*.

Some Verbs require a double complement to complete the sense; as,—

The people made (1) *Paul* (2) *a god*.

The master gave (1) *his son* (2) *a book*.

The general ordered (1) *the cavalry* (2) *to advance*.

They accused (1) *the boy* (2) *of theft*.

Note that the Passives of these Verbs may retain one of their complements; as,—

Paul was made *a god*.

The cavalry was ordered *to advance*.

The boy was accused *of theft*.

The following are examples of two methods of analysis:—

1. ANALYTIC PARSING.

"The English commander, perceiving his advantage, at once ordered a couple of guns to be placed on the knoll."

Verb, ordered. Nominative, commander.

The English commander..... } Whole Subject.
perceiving his advantage, at once ordered a couple of } Whole Predicate.
guns to be placed on the knoll.....

The Adjunct to Sub.

English..... Adjunct to Sub.

commander..... Simple Subject.

perceiving his advantage Adverbial Adjunct (cause).

at once Adverbial Adjunct (time).

ordered Simple Predicate.

a couple of guns Obj. Complement.

to be placed on the knoll Second Complement.

2. TABULAR ANALYSIS.

SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.		
Attribute.	Nominative.	Verb.	Complement.	Extension.
The English	commander	ordered	(1) a couple of guns (obj.) (2) to be placed on the knoll	(1) at once (time) (2) perceiving his advantage (cause)

2. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

The complex resembles the simple sentence in having only one principal Predicate. The difference between them lies in the form of the other terms. A simple sentence may be made complex by expanding one of its terms into a clause; as,—

Simple. Before inviting you into my society, I *shall be* frank with you.

Complex. Before I *invite* you into my society, I *shall be* frank with you.

A complex sentence has as many clauses as it has Predicates. That containing the principal Predicate is called the principal clause. The others are called subordinate clauses.

Subordinate clauses are named according to their function or work in the sentence, and are of three kinds—Noun clauses, Adjective clauses, and Adverbial clauses.

A Noun clause names a thing, or does the work of a Noun, either as the subject or as the complement; as, "*That you have wronged me* doth appear in this."

The *connectives* of Noun clauses are the subordinating conjunctions *that, whether, if, etc.*

Relative clauses with the antecedent omitted may be treated as Noun clauses; as, *Who was the thane*, lives yet. *What you say* is true. So also, *How he got home* is a mystery (how = the manner in which).

An Adjective clause describes a thing, and may be attached to a Noun in any part of the sentence; as, "Uneasy lies the head *that wears a crown.*"

The *connectives* of Adjective clauses are the relative pronouns, which also form the subject or the object of the Adjective clause; and the relative conjunctions *where, when, why* = place at which, time at which, reason for which, etc., etc.

Sometimes the relative is omitted; as, "I am monarch of all (*that*) I survey."

An Adverbial clause describes an action, and is joined to a Verb, to an Adjective, or to another Adverb; as,—

1. The upright man **SPEAKS** *as he thinks*.
2. You have **MORE** caution *than the case needs*.
3. He is as happy **AS** a king (*is happy*).

Adverbial clauses express Time, Place, Manner, Cause, Condition, Concession, etc.

The following are the *connectives* of each kind :—

- Adverbial of Time..... *When, while, etc.*
- Adverbial of Place *Where, whence, etc.*
- Adverbial of Manner *As, as ..as, so...that, etc.*
- Adverbial of Cause *Because, that, lest, though, etc.*
- Adverbial of Condition *If, unless, etc.*
- Adverbial of Concession... *Though, although, etc.*

In analyzing a complex sentence, first find the principal Verb; then separate the clauses; and lastly, separate each clause into its terms.

The following is an example of the analysis of a complex sentence :—

“That thou shouldst my firmness therefore doubt
To God or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt it, I expected not to hear.”

1. GENERAL ANALYSIS.

- A. I expected not to hear (a¹) *Principal clause.*
- a¹. that thou shouldst doubt my firmness } *Noun clause, object*
to God or thee therefore (a²) } *of hear.*
- a². because we have a foe (a³)..... } *Adv. clause, of cause,*
mod. doubt. } *mod. doubt.*
- a³. (who) may tempt it..... *Adj. clause, qual. foe.*

2. TABULAR ANALYSIS.

CLAUSE.	CONNEC-TIVE.	SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.		
		Attr.	Nomin.	Verb.	Complement.	Extension.
A		—	I	expected	to hear (a ¹)	not (neg.)
a ¹	that	—	thou	shouldst doubt	(my) firmness (to God or thee) (obj.)	therefore (a ²) (reason)
a ²	because	—	we	have	a foe (a ³) (obj.)	—
a ³	(who)	—	(who)	may tempt	it (obj.)	—

3. THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

The compound sentence consists of two or more principal clauses, which may have subordinate clauses attached to any or to all of them.

The members of a compound sentence are thus either *simple clauses*, which are analyzed like simple sentences, or *complex clauses*, which are analyzed like complex sentences.

The Connectives of the compound sentence are the co-ordinative Conjunctions *and*, *or*, *nor*, *but*, and *for*.

Co-ordination is of four kinds, each of which may be indicated by a characteristic Conjunction; as,—

1. Copulative, expressed by *and*.
2. Alternative, expressed by *or*, *nor*.
3. Antithetical, expressed by *but*.
4. Causative, expressed by *for*.

Example of analysis of a compound sentence:—

The sofa suits
The gouty limb, 'tis true; but gouty limb,
Though on a sofa, may I never feel."

1. GENERAL ANALYSIS.

It (a¹) is true 1st principal clause.
(that) the sofa suits the gouty limb Noun cl., in apposition to it.
But may I never feel gouty limb 2nd prin. cl., in adversative co-ordination with A.
though (I lie) on a sofa adv. cl., condition, mod. feel.

2. TABULAR ANALYSIS.

C <small>LAUSE</small>	CONN <small>ECTIVE</small>	SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.		
		Attr.	Nomin.	Verb.	Complement.	Adverbial.
A		(a ¹)	It	is	true	—
a ¹	(that)	the	sofa	suits	(the gouty limb (obj.))	—
B	but	—	I	may feel	(gouty) limb (obj.)	never (time)
b ¹	though	—	(I	lie)	—	on a sofa (place)

Acc. No. = ~~200~~ 7816

Kashmir

Vishnava

Panchure

12-6-11

Gersh

Kashmir

Panchure

10

and games in the line

Purchase

Purchase

Vasudeo

Idustnaka

Murey

Shivrao Bapuji Murey

B. A. d. d. B. d.

Budhu as





